NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1809. [No. 2459.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH supply, comprising a general Assortment of Summer GOODS, now opened, and for Sale by

JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

Fresh Goods.

Rebecca Drummond,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Summer season, which are now offered for sale, at Shop No. 153, Thames-street, formerly occupied by Mrs. VINSON.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Assortment of Calicoes, Corded Ginghams, Grecian Robes, India Cottons, Hosiery, Lutestrings, &c. and a Variety of other Spring GOODS, just received and for Sale cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

Cheap New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114, *Thames Street.*

HAS just received and is now exposing for Sale, an excellent and extensive Assortment of English, India and French GOODS, calculated for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell remarkably cheap.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that the connexion in business, since May last, between him and Mr. PEREZ O. RICHMOND, having expired by its limitation on the first instant, he has disposed of his remaining stock of Goods, and intends shortly to retire from all mercantile concerns.—Those therefore, who have any demands upon him, are requested to present them for settlement, and all who are indebted to him to make speedy payment.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, May 3, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 50, situated in Bridge-street, with a good cellar, and a shop adjoining suitable for a Cabinet maker, with a yard, garden, stable and a good well of water, now in possession of BENJAMIN HAMMOND.—The above Estate if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at XI o'clock, A. M.—For further particulars, enquire of

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, May 20, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and Lot of Land, now occupied by Capt *Simon Davis*, situated in Spring-street, at the corner of Mill-street.—The Conditions made known at the time of sale.

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, May 13, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House, No. 198, in Thames Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms, apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16th. 1809.

NOTICE.

THE MANAGERS of the Newport METHODIST CHAPEL LOTTERY, have determined to commence Drawing said Lottery on the first MONDAY of SEPTEMBER next.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

STORAGE,

FOR all kinds of GOODS, in excellent Stores, may be had on the Wharf of the late Capt. Benedict Smith, now improved by the Subscriber, by applying to

JOHN CLARKE.

Newport, May 19, 1809

DANIEL HOLLOWAY,

Has for Sale,

GARDEN SEEDS, warranted, and as cheap as any in Newport—*Also for Sale*, A small Orchard in Newtown, containing about 50 Trees, of the best kind, which bear well.

Newport May 19, 1809

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his FARM, containing about 116 Acres of Land, well watered and wooded, situated on Point Judith, South Kingstown.—There is on the Farm a large Dwelling House, barn, crib, and a great mill, all in good repair.—The toll of the Mill amounts to about 200 bushels of corn a year, and is supplied with water from a never failing stream.—The situation of the above mentioned Farm is extremely convenient for the purpose of procuring fish manure.—For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, living on the premises, or to Capt. CORNELL LITTLEFIELD, Newport.

SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.

South-Kingstown, May 16, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

INFORM their Friends and the Public, that they formed a connexion in Trade, on the 1st inst. under the Firm of

Rhodes & Cahoone,

THEY offer for Sale at their Store No. 103, Thames-street, formerly occupied by *C. RHODES*, a Assortment of GROCERIES at Wholesale and Retail, and at the Store No. 118, Thames-street, formerly occupied by *S. CAHOONE*, a general Assortment of PAINTS, ground in Oil, and dry, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnishes, Window Glass, &c. and their Customers furnished as usual with every information necessary for using them.

A L S O,

12 Pcs of Upland Cotton, 1st quality.
50 Quintals Streights Fish.
30 Barls Prime Pork.

CHRISTOPHER RHODES,
STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, May 5, 1809.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

HAVE FOR SALE

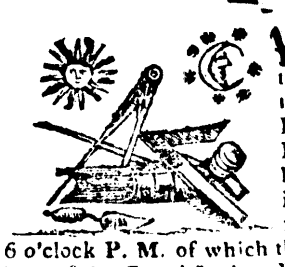
312 Barrels Richmond Superfine FLOUR, Gallego's Brand.
180 Casks ICE.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Moses Seixas,

GRAND MASTER.



A QUARTERLY Communication of the GRAND LODGE of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be held at Mason's Hall, in Providence, on MONDAY the 29th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. of which the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Proxies from Lodges, and all others concerned, are requested to take notice, and give their punctual attendance accordingly.

By Order.

OTIS AMMIDON, *Gd Secry.*

Providence, May 12, 5809.

DR ROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES.

Celebrated for the cure of most Diseases to which the Human Body is liable.

THE CELEBRATED

Stomachic Elixir of Health.

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

WHICH has proved by Thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable Medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

PATENT Stomachic Wine Bitters.

(Price One Dollar.)

THESE celebrated and well known Bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by Dr. Robertson, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.—These Medicines, which by being timely administered will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases.

The Proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted—for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alterative power of physic. But as the number of cures are now become so numerous, I am only glad, instead of identifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to pamphlets, left at Mr. SAMUEL W. VINSON's Store, No. 74 Thames-street, where the above Medicines may be had.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Newport, May 12, 1809.

Ten Thousand Dollars for only Three Dollars!

ORDERS for tickets in the River Lehigh Lottery, will be received, for a few weeks, by *L. ROUSMANIERE*, at the Office of the Newport Mercury. The following are the Prizes, viz.—2 of 10,000 Dollars: 2 of 5000 Dollars: 2 of 2500 Dollars: 3 of 1000 Dollars: 6 of 500: 15 of 200: 30 of 100: 60 of 50: 150 of 20: 300 of 10: and 13 800 of 5 Dollars.

Present price of Tickets Three Dollars—but will soon rise to 3 dollars and 50 cents.

The *River Lehigh Lottery* will be drawn in Philadelphia, and a regular *List of Prizes* will be received weekly, during the drawing.

Newport, May 20, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE,

THE Entire Cargoes of the Spanish ship Espanola Alianza, and Brig Arrogancia Castilliana.—Consisting of:—

585 Hogsheads
57 Tierces
64 Barrels
} New crop MOLASSES.

194 Boxes 1st quality powdered Sugars.
181 Do. Do. Brown Ditto.
7 Hogsheads Honey.
11 Tons Logwood.
1 Ton Lignumvitæ.
150 Boxes Spanish Cigars.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

Spring Goods.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

Lopez & Dexter's Office.

On the most accommodating terms.

THIRTY FOUR Packages fresh imported Spring GOODS, received by the latest arrivals via Boston, comprising every kind in demand.

A L S O

1. Case yellow and red Bandannoes.
3000 Pieces short yellow Nankeens.
500 Do. Company white Ditto.
1 Case newest fashion Buttons.
5 Bales India Cottons.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Offer for Sale, on favourable terms.

100 Bales Prime Upland Cotton.
150 Casks Whale Oil.
50 Barrels Prime Pork.
157 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar

Also as usual a general and extensive Assortment of Groceries

Newport, April 28, 1809

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, On Terms unusually favourable, by

THOMAS DENNIS,

AND

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

Tons assorted SWEDES IRON.
Boxes WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes.

Newport, May 12, 1809.

Mary Thurston,

Informs Friends and the public in general

THAT she has taken the rooms in the House No. 4, which Mrs. *Pinnoe*, in Church street, No. 4, will she has just received an elegant Assortment of fashionable Ladies and Children's Bonnets, to with straw Trimmings, which she offers for on the most reasonable terms—and orders from ds made on the shortest notice Bonnetts of a ry quarter strictly attended to

☞ Wanted diately, 3 or 4 smart Girls, who can be well mmended.

Newport, April 1809.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers, Physicians, having experienced much inconvenience, from having a great number of unsettled accounts, of long standing, take this method notifying all persons whom it may concern, that it has become important and indispensible for us to have a general settlement with our employers. With that view we earnestly invite all such to call and settle their accounts with us, as we have open accounts with us, to call and settle them before the first of August next, as a request, with that view we would lead to the adherence with this request, would lead to the adoption of coercive measures.—We feel no diffidence in declaring to shall not be thought justly liable to any imputation of illiberality or hard dealing, in adopting this plan, when it is considered, that we do not design to insist on present payment, which would bear unreasonably hard on our debtors, but only to have our accounts settled at this where it either by payment or note.—We will on all cases, time give the further information, that at this hereafter expect yearly settlements we shall of the modes above mentioned. or other

WILLIAM T[illegible]
DAVID KING,
EDMUND T. W[illegible]G.

Newport, May 6, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber has been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown Administrator upon the unsettled estate of Capt. *Gardiner*, late of said South Kingstown, dec'd and has given bonds as the law directs. All persons having any demands against the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them as well as all persons indebted, to make payment to said Administrator.

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Adm'r.*

Middletown, March 13, 1809.

CONNECTICUT.

THE new Legislature of Connecticut, commenced its session on Thursday, the 10th inst. The following is an Extract from the Speech of His Excellency Governor TRUMBULL:—

"At our special session in February last, sundry matters of public business were in contemplation, which we had not time then to mature and complete, and which of course lay over to another session.—Since that, and within a short time, you will have seen a Proclamation from the President of the United States, announcing that the British Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn, as respects the United States, on the 10th day of June next—and declaring that after the said 10th day of June next, the trade of the United States with Great-Britain, which has been suspended by an act of Congress, interdicting all commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and an act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States and the act supplementary thereto, may be renewed.—While we rejoice in this change of circumstances in our exterior relations, it will rest, gentlemen, with your prudence and discretion to determine what further measures, if any, will be expedient for us to adopt, at this time, for asserting the claim, and securing the exercise of our future commercial rights, without such durable embarrassments and interdictions, as have been lately experienced, by the several acts of Congress, laying an embargo, and suspending our intercourse with foreign nations.

"The recent events which have occurred on the Eastern Continent, whereby it would seem that Providence is still proceeding in its course, of overturning and punishing for their sins, the ancient kingdoms of *western* Continental Europe, are calculated to read to us, in these ends of the earth, important lessons of wisdom and caution in our conduct; and may, eventually, under the direction of a wise and over-ruling influence, be the means of producing much political good to this *new* and extensive continent; and under the guidance of a liberal magnanimity and sound policy, may serve to produce to these United States many beneficial and estimable effects.—But the particular circumstances which may arise from these events, are beyond our foresight, and must be left to the future disclosure of a wise and over-ruling Providence.

"This State, although furnished with a fine body of able and effective militia, is still without magazines of efficient small arms, with which any portion of these men may be supplied for public service on any emergency.—At a time, when the world almost is in a state of warlike agitation, is it wise, is it prudent, for us to remain in this unprepared situation for self-defence? Although often alluded to heretofore, I have thought it proper again to submit this subject to your serious consideration. And while on this particular subject, it may perhaps be thought expedient to extend your views to the procuring a more numerous train of Field-Artillery. You may also have in contemplation, some different organization of our Artillery corps; combined with a different arrangement from the present, of our Cavalry.

"Many inconveniences, and much loss, are experienced by our fellow-citizens, from the great influx and variety of bills, which are issued from the numerous Banks of our neighbouring States. Some remedy for this evil seems necessary, and would be very desirable. If, as is the case in some other States, no denomination of these bills, under at least five dollars, or perhaps more, should be permitted to circulate within this State, it might have a salutary effect in correcting this inconvenience."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

An extraordinary instance of longevity lately occurred in the Island of Jamaica, in the person of Joseph Ram, a black man belonging to Morris Hall's estate, and who died in December last, at the advanced age of 140 years; he perfectly remembered the Duke of Albemarle, who succeeded to the government of that Island in 1687.—His daughter, Grace Martin, an inhabitant of Spanish-Town, and upwards of 85 years of age, says he had a complete set of new teeth, about 20 years ago, which remained sound to the day of his death. His hair turned quite grey; he retained his sight and memory well, and had all his senses perfect, except that of smelling.—He was stout, and inclined to corpulency; was never sick but once, and all the physic he ever took in his life, was one dose of nut oil.—He had 26 children by different women.—His appetite was always good, and a few days previous to his death, he walked a distance of four miles.—His dissolution was gradual, and unattended by pain or sickness—It seemed, indeed, to be the mere decay of nature.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1809. [No. 2459.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH ſupply, compriſing a general Aſſortment of Summer GOODS, now opened, and for Sale by

JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

Freſh Goods.

Rebecca Drummond,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

AN Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the Summer ſeaſon, which are now offered for ſale, at Shop No. 123, Thames-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Mrs. VINSON.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Aſſortment of Calicoes, Corded Ginghams, Grecian Robes, India Cottons, Hoſiery, Luteſtrings, &c. and a Variety of other Spring GOODS, juſt received and for Sale cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

Cheap New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114, *Thames Street.*

HAS juſt received and is now expoſing for Sale, an excellent and extenſive Aſſortment of Engliſh, India and French GOODS, calculated for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell remarkably cheap.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that the connexion in buſineſs, ſince May laſt, between him and Mr. PEREZ O. RICHMOND, having expired by its limitation on the firſt inſtant, he has diſpoſed of his remaining ſtock of Goods, and intends ſhortly to retire from all mercantile concerns.—Thoſe therefore, who have any demands upon him, are requeſted to preſent them for ſettlement, and all who are indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, May 3, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 50, ſituated in Bridge-ſtreet, with a good cellar, and a ſhop adjoining ſuitable for a Cabinet maker, with a yard, garden, ſtable and a good well of water, now in poſſeſſion of BENJAMIN HAMMOND.—The above Eſtate if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private ſale, will be ſold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31ſt inſtant, at XI o'clock, A. M.—For further particulars, enquire of

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, May 20, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, the 1*st day of June next, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premiſes.*

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and Lot of Land, now occupied by Capt *Simon Davis*, ſituated in Spring-ſtreet, at the corner of Mill-ſtreet.—The Conditions made known at the time of ſale.

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, May 13, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-Houſe, No. 198, in Thames Street.—Poſſeſſion may be had in about ſix weeks.—For terms, apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16*th.* 1809.

NOTICE.

THE MANAGERS of the Newport METHODIST CHAPEL LOTTERY, have determined to commence Drawing ſaid Lottery on the firſt MONDAY of SEPTEMBER next.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

STORAGE,

FOR all kinds of GOODS, in excellent Stores, may be had on the Wharf of the late Capt. Benedict Smith, now improved by the Subſcriber, by applying to

JOHN CLARKE.

Newport, May 19, 1809

DANIEL HOLLOWAY,

Has for Sale,

GARDEN SEEDS, warranted, and as cheap as any in Newport.—*Alſo for Sale,* A ſmall Orchard in Newtown, containing about 50 Trees, of the beſt kind, which bear well.

Newport, May 19, 1809

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his FARM, containing about 116 Acres of Land, well watered and wooded, ſituated on Point Judith, South-Kingſtown.—Thereon is the Farm a large Dwelling-Houſe, barn, crib, and a grift mill, all in good repair.—The toll of the Mill amounts to about 200 buſhels of corn a year, and is ſupplied with water from a never failing ſtream.—The ſituation of the above mentioned Farm is extremely convenient for the purpoſe of procuring ſea manure.—For further particulars, apply to the Subſcriber, living on the premiſes, or to Capt. CORNELL LITTLEFIELD, Newport.

SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.

South-Kingstown, May 16, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

INFORM their Friends and the Public, that they formed a connexion in Trade, on the 1ſt inſt. under the Firm of

Rhodes & Cahoone,

THEY offer for Sale at their Store No. 103, Thames-ſtreet, formerly occupied by *C. RHODES*, a Aſſortment of GROCERIES at Wholeſale and Retail, and at the Store No. 118, Thames-ſtreet, formerly occupied by *S. CAHOONE*, a general Aſſortment of PAINTS, ground in Oil, and dry, Linſeed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſhes, Window Glaſs, &c. and their Cuſtomers furniſhed as uſual with every information neceſſary for uſing them.

A L S O,

12 Bags of Upland Cotton, 1ſt quality.
50 Quintals Streights Fiſh.
30 Barrels Prime Pork.

CHRISTOPHER RHODES,
STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, May 5, 1809.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

HAVE FOR SALE

312 Barrels Richmond Superfine FLOUR, Gallego's Brand.
180 Caſks ICE.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Moſes Seixas,

GRAND MASTER.

A QUARTERLY Communication of the GRAND LODGE of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, will be held at Maſon's Hall, in Providence, on MONDAY, the 29th inſt. at 6 o'clock P. M. of which the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Proxies of Lodges, and all others concerned, are requeſted to take notice, and give their punctual attendance accordingly.

By Order,

OTIS AMMIDON, *Gd Sec'ry.*

Providence, May 12, 5809.

DR ROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES.

Celebrated for the cure of moſt Diſeaſes to which the Human Body is liable.

THE CELEBRATED

Stomachic Elixir of Health.

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

WHICH has proved by Thouſands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the moſt valuable Medicine ever offered to the public, for ſpeedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the ſtomach and bowels, carrying off ſuperfluous bile, removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, ſevere head ache, &c.

For the dyſentery or lax, cholera morbus, ſevere gripings, and other diſeaſes of the bowels, and the ſummer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and reſtored to perfect health from the greateſt debility.

Perſons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or diſorders of the breaſt and lungs, even in the moſt advanced ſtate, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occaſioned by obſtructed perſpiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In aſthmatic or conſumptive complaints, hoarſeneſſes, wheezings, ſhortneſs of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

PATENT
Stomachic Wine Bitters.

(Price One Dollar.)

THESE celebrated and well known Bitters are compoſed purely of vegetables of the moſt innocent yet ſpecific virtues, and are particularly recommended for reſtoring weak conſtitutions, cleanſing and ſtrengthening the ſtomach, and increaſing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their ſimplicity and ſafety, are a moſt natural and effectual vermifuge, when adminiſtered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely ſerviceable in all ſeaſons, but particularly ſo on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience ſuch total loſs of appetite; they are alſo a certain preventative againſt thoſe complaints ſo common in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, ſuch as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dyſenteries, &c.

Since the above invaluable medicines were firſt diſcovered by Dr. Robertſon, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thouſand Perſons* have experienced their happy and ſalutary effects, many of whom from the greateſt debility.—Theſe Medicines, which by being timely adminiſtered, will prevent the progreſs of many fatal diſeaſes.

The Proprietor wiſhes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a ſmall compaſs by exhibiting a liſt of exemplary cures, atteſted by reſpectable characters, for the ſatisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted—for which purpoſe ſuch cures have been ſelected at different times and been inſerted, as might diſplay the alterative power of phyſic. But as the number of caſes are now become ſo numerous, I am obliged, inſtead of identifying the particulars, only to print an abſtract of ſeveral teſtimonials, referring the reader to peruſe the pamphlet, left at Mr. SAMUEL W. VINSON's Store, No. 74 Thames-ſtreet, where the above Medicines may be had.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Newport, May 12, 1809.

Ten Thouſand Dollars for only Three Dollars!

ORDERS for tickets in the River Lehigh Lottery, will be received, for a few weeks, by *L. ROUSMANIERE*, at the Office of the Newport Mercury. The following are the Prizes, viz.—2 of 10,000 Dollars: 2 of 5000 Dollars: 2 of 2500 Dollars: 3 of 1000 Dollars: 6 of 500: 15 of 200: 30 of 100: 60 of 50: 150 of 20: 300 of 10: and 13 800 of 5 Dollars.

Preſent price of Tickets Three Dollars—but will ſoon riſe to 3 dollars and 50 cents.

The *River Lehigh Lottery* will be drawn in Philadelphia, and a regular *List of Prizes* will be received weekly, during the drawing.

Newport, May 20, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE,

THE Entire Cargoes of the Spaniſh ſhip Eſpanola Alianza, and Brig Arrogancia Caſtilliana.—Conſiſting of:—

585 Hogſheads
57 Tierces } New crop MOLASSES.
64 Barrels

194 Boxes 1ſt quality powdered Sugars.
181 Do. Do. Brown Ditto.
7 Hogſheads Honey.
11 Tons Logwood.
1 Ton Lignumvitæ.
150 Boxes Spaniſh Cigars.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

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On the moſt accommodating terms.

THIRTY FOUR Packages freſh imported Spring GOODS, received by the lateſt arrivals via Boſton, compriſing every kind in demand.

A L S O

1 Caſe yellow and red Bandannoes.
3000 Pieces ſhort yellow Nankeens.
500 Do. Company white Ditto.
1 Caſe neweſt faſhion Buttons.
5 Bales India Cottons.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Offer for Sale, on favourable terms.

100 Bales Prime Upland Cotton.
150 Caſks Whale Oil.
50 Barrels Prime Pork.
157 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar

Alſo as uſual a general and extenſive Aſſortment of Groceries

Newport, April 28, 1809

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, On Terms unuſually favourable, by

THOMAS DENNIS,

AND

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

Tons aſſorted SWEDES IRON.
Boxes WINDOW GLASS, aſſorted ſizes.

Newport, May 12, 1809.

ary Thurſton,

Informs Friends and the public in general

THAT ſhe has taken the rooms in the Houſe Mrs. *Penrose*, in Church-ſtreet, No. 4, where ſhe has juſt received an elegant Aſſortment of fashionable Ladies and Children's Bonnets, to which ſhe offers for ſale with ſtraw Trimmings, which Bonnetts of a on the moſt reaſonable terms—and orders from ds made on the ſhorteſt notice

☞ Wanted ry quarter ſtrictly attended to who can be well diately, 3 or 4 ſmart Girls, *Newport, April* mmended. 1809.

NOTICE.

WE the Subſcribers, Phyſicians, having experienced much inconvenience, from having a great number of unſettled accounts, of long ſtanding, take this method of notifying all perſons whom it may concern, that it has become important and indiſpenſible for us to have a general ſettlement with our employers. With that view we earneſtly invite all ſuch as have open accounts with us, to call and ſettle them before the firſt of Auguſt next, as a non-compliance with this requeſt, would lead to the coercive meaſures.—We feel reluctance of reſorting to ſhall not be thought juſtly liable to any imputation of illiberality or hard dealing, in adopting this plan, when it is conſidered, that it is not our deſign to inſiſt on preſent payments where it would bear unreaſonably hard on our debtors, but only to have our accounts ſettled at this either by payment or note.—We hope in all caſes, time give the further information, that we ſhall hereafter expect yearly ſettlements or other of the modes above mentioned.

WILLIAM TU
DAVID KING,
EDMUND T. W G.

Newport, May 6, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcriber has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingſtown Adminiſtrator upon the unſettled eſtate of Capt. *Gardiner*, late of ſaid South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, and has given bonds as the law directs. All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, and all perſons indebted, to make payment to ſaid Adminiſtrator.

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Adm'r.*

Middletown, March 15, 1809.

CONNECTICUT.

THE new Legiſlature of Connecticut, commenced its ſeſſion on Thurſday, the 10th inſt. The following is an Extract from the Speech of His Excellency Governor TRUMBULL:—

"At our ſpecial ſeſſion in February laſt, ſundry matters of public buſineſs were in contemplation, which we had not time then to mature and complete, and which of courſe lay over to another ſeſſion.—Since that, and within a ſhort time, you will have ſeen a Proclamation from the Preſident of the United States, announcing that the Britiſh Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn, as reſpects the United States, on the 10th day of June next—and declaring that after the ſaid 10th day of June next, the trade of the United States with Great-Britain, which has been ſuſpended by an act of Congreſs, interdicting all commercial intercourſe between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and an act laying an Embargo on all ſhips and veſſels in the ports and harbours of the United States and the act ſupplementary thereto, may be renewed.—While we rejoice in this change of circumſtances in our exterior relations, it will reſt, gentlemen, with your prudence and diſcretion to determine what further meaſures, if any, will be expedient for us to adopt, at this time, for aſſerting the claim, and ſecuring the exerciſe of our future commercial rights, without ſuch durable embarraſſments and interdictions, as have been lately experienced, by the ſeveral acts of Congreſs, laying an embargo, and ſuſpending our intercourſe with foreign nations.

"The recent events which have occurred on the Eaſtern Continent, whereby it would ſeem that Providence is ſtill proceeding in its courſe, of overturning and puniſhing for their ſins, the ancient kingdoms of *weſtern* Continental Europe, are calculated to read to us, in theſe ends of the earth, important leſſons of wiſdom and caution in our conduct; and may, eventually, under the direction of a wiſe and over-ruling influence, be the means of producing much political good to this *new* and extenſive continent; and under the guidance of a liberal magnanimity and ſound policy, may ſerve to procure to theſe United States many beneficial and eſtimable effects.—But the particular circumſtances which may ariſe from theſe events, are beyond our foreſight, and muſt be left to the future diſcloſure of a wiſe and over-ruling Providence.

"This State, although furniſhed with a fine body of able and effective militia, is ſtill without magazines of efficient ſmall arms, with which any portion of theſe men may be ſupplied for public ſervice on any emergency.—At a time, when the world almoſt is in a ſtate of warlike agitation, is it wiſe, is it prudent, for us to remain in this unprepared ſituation for ſelf-defence? Although often alluded to heretofore, I have thought it proper again to ſubmit this ſubject to your ſerious conſideration. And while on this particular ſubject, it may perhaps be thought expedient to extend your views to the procuring a more numerous train of Field-Artillery. You may alſo have in contemplation, ſome different organization of our Artillery corps; combined with a different arrangement from the preſent, of our Cavalry.

"Many inconveniences, and much loſs, are experienced by our fellow-citizens, from the great influx and variety of bills, which are iſſued from the numerous Banks of our neighbouring States. Some remedy for this evil ſeems neceſſary, and would be very deſirable. If, as is the caſe in ſome other States, no denomination of theſe bills, under at leaſt five dollars, or perhaps more, ſhould be permitted to circulate within this State, it might have a ſalutary effect in correcting this inconvenience."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

An extraordinary inſtance of longevity lately occurred in the Iſland of Jamaica, in the perſon of Joſeph Ram, a black man belonging to Morris Hall's eſtate, and who died in December laſt, at the advanced age of 140 years; he perfectly remembered the Duke of Albermarle, who ſucceeded to the government of that Iſland in 1687.—His daughter, Grace Martin, an inhabitant of Spaniſh-Town, and upwards of 85 years of age, ſays he had a complete ſet of new teeth, about 20 years ago, which remained ſound to the day of his death. His hair turned quite grey; he retained his ſight and memory well, and had all his ſenſes perfect, except that of ſmelling.—He was ſtout, and inclined to corpulence; was never ſick but once, and all the phyſic he ever took in his life, was one doſe of nut-oil.—He had 26 children by different women.—His appetite was always good, and a few days previous to his death, he walked a diſtance of four miles.—His diſſolution was gradual, and unattended by any ſickneſs.—It ſeemed, indeed, to be the mere decay of nature.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIA NEW-YORK.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 27.

DEPOSING OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

ANOTHER important event is to be added to the many that have occurred of late years; a revolution has broken out in Sweden, and the gallant Monarch has been deposed. His uncle has seized the reins of government, and in a proclamation addressed to the people, declares his nephew incapable of conducting the affairs of the Nation. The details of this Revolution we have not yet received. It was probably concerted by the Duke of Sudermania and some of the nobles at Stockholm, with the Commander of the troops on the frontiers of Norway. The revolutionary symptoms developed themselves first among the troops. The want of clothing and provisions had created great discontent, which was fomented by the Commander in Chief, who broke up from his position, and began his march for Stockholm to demand a Diet of the States. On their march they published a proclamation, in which they stated that their views were merely these; that the States of the realm and the Legislators shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate without controul. The proclamation then draws a picture of the wretched state of Sweden; and in speaking of Great-Britain and France says, that the former, the ally of Sweden, shall learn to appreciate and value a nation which knows how to break its fetters, and that the latter shall be taught to respect a people anxious to rival her military prowess. The proclamation contains a solemn declaration, that not a single inch more of Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy.—The Duke of Sudermania, not waiting for the meeting of the States, deposed the King by his own authority, and assumed the government. His Majesty was put under arrest as he was about to set out for his country residence. When the guard surrounded him he drew his sword, but he was soon overpowered; and when the last advices left Stockholm, he was a close prisoner.

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It is reported, that a new decree is in contemplation, in addition to the many already made, to prevent commerce with Great-Britain: and further penalties are to be imposed upon those who are convicted of smuggling. Corporal punishment is to be inflicted upon those who offend against this new law.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 16.

The Emperor arrived at Rambouillet, on the 10th, at eight in the evening.

The following day their Majesty's rode out with Prince Kourakin in a carriage. The Emperor returned on the 15th.

On the 10th, passed through Nancy, Count de Paas, Major-General and Chamberlain of the Emperor of Austria, as courier on his way to Paris.

MARCH 18. The last news from Sarragossa contradicts the report of the death of Palafox: they even state that he is quite recovered. The Count de Fuentes continues dangerously ill, in consequence of his long confinement in a dungeon by the insurgents.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

THE Brig Cerberus, Lufkin, arrived here on Saturday evening in 42 days from Cadiz. By this arrival we have received Gibraltar papers to the 2d, Seville Gazettes to the 4th, and accounts from Cadiz to the 6th of April.—The American vessels which had been so long detained at Cadiz, had been restored through the interference and at the request of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

By the brig Cerberus, we learn that the following American vessels were seized at Cadiz, by Mr. R. S. Hackley, acting Consul, and to be sent home for trial, on supposition of having evaded the Embargo:—ships Acushnet of New-Bedford, Vigilant from New-York, Franklin, from do.: and a schooner from Newburyport. This measure is generally attributed at Cadiz, to the influence with Mr. H. of the Charge de Affaires, Mr. Irving, whose conduct in this unlawful proceeding, as well as in other respects is much blamed there, particularly for the business of Murat's despatches. In consequence of this affair remaining unnoticed by our Government, we have suffered much in the esteem of the Spaniards, and many of our citizens in their interests; the neglect of restoring the detained vessels till very late, and the procrastination of payment for their cargoes, which is not yet accomplished, are wholly attributable to this circumstance. Indeed the liberation of the vessels is due to the influence of the Marquis de Yrujo, whose attachment to the Citizens of the United States was manifested on this occasion.

Very little information that could be relied on, was received from the army; the Government taking the greatest care to prevent the circulation of intelligence unfavourable to the cause of Spain. Sufficient, however, transpired from time to time, to cause a general belief that their affairs were in the most desperate situation. It was certain that the army of La Mancha had been defeated and completely ruined, in a series of engagements near Val de Penas, about the end of March. It was also certain, about the same time, that of Estremadura, under Cuesta, had fought very severe encounters, in one of which it suffered greatly, and it was understood to have acted gallantly.—The result was not precisely known, some accounts saying it was completely defeated and dispersed, while others asserted it to have suffered so little that the General intended giving another battle in the hope of saving Seville.—It could not however be doubted that the French had entered the province of Andalusia after the battle, and it seemed certain that they had arrived within from 18 to 20 leagues of Seville. No apprehensions were entertained for Cadiz, that place being remarkably strong; but it was the almost universal opinion no other place in the kingdom, or Portugal, could long resist. From the last accounts the last accounts left a French army of 20,000 at Braga—and the Portuguese on the banks of the Tagus. A conspiracy was said to have been discovered. in which many of the Portuguese nobility were concerned, to betray the country to the French; in consequence of which General Friere and two others had been murdered by the soldiers.

The Marquis de Yrujo had been appointed by the Junta, Minister to Brazil, and was to sail for that court in a few weeks.

The British ships that had been laying six weeks at Cadiz, had returned to Lisbon.

In addition to the above we are informed, that many of the French confined in Cadiz, had died by reason of their imprisonment: those alive, with merchants and French inhabitants of the town of Cadiz, and others who had been taken up on suspicion of being inimical to the Spanish cause, were shipped off for Malta.

The little or nothing said, as our informant could learn, of any movements of the French army along the Spanish coast of the Mediterranean. It was said at Cadiz, that the whole French army in Spain, did consist of more than one hundred and forty or thirty thousand men, for their whole operations in Spain.—Romana it was understood was in the mountains between Leon and Gallicia, but had done nothing of any great note, not being in so great force as could be wished.—In confirmation of the reports that England and Russia had adjusted their differences, it was said at Cadiz, that orders were received by the fleet at Lisbon, to treat the Russian flag with all the respect due a friendly power.

Accounts from Catalonia come down to the middle of March. The French had not then taken Tarragona: and the patriotic Spaniards were frequently skirmishing with their cruel invaders under the walls of Barcelona. The peasantry had generally risen against the Barbarians who were polluting the country, and incessantly annoyed them, and often obtained very important advantages. The hatred of the French augments, the fear of them diminishes, and the Spaniards evidently attack and stand fire with increased intrepidity. The French have burnt several towns, and committed many excesses.

General Reding's army, having suffered greatly in an engagement with the French, entered Tarragona on the 25th of February.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 3d April 1809.

"Ships are in great demand: most all the vessels in port are taken up in the transport service, to carry the French prisoners to the Island of Minorca, the Junta allows for a ship of 200 tons, 400 Dollars a trip, with a convoy of three or four ships of the line and four or five frigates and sloops of war, with a during ship &c. The French army is stationed at Madrid, the Spanish and British combined are at Seville: a great battle was fought a few days since, the particulars of is impossible to learn, although the Spaniards report it favorable to themselves, they appear in good spirits here, but any thing unfavorable, is never known publicly, but men of general information appear at this alarmed. It is generally reported that the German Powers have declared war against Bonaparte.—The Moors have offered the service of Ferdinand the 7th, 50,000 troops completely equipped. A great revolution has taken place, among the Portuguese, many of their leading characters have been discovered corresponding with Bonaparte, they have been generally killed. The Government is under a British General of their own choice.—Many of the confidential Spanish officers have gone to Madrid, and joined the French army. I fear much the seed of treachery is too much fed and cherished for the Patriots to prosper without something unforeseen turns up."

A letter from Cadiz states, that on the evening of the fourth of April, the performance at the Theatre was suspended, to announce to the audience the arrival of a Courier with information of an important victory obtained by General Cuesta; the commander of the army of Estremadura.

May 23.

A story about the duel between Sir George Macklin and a French officer, is void of truth.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, MAY 22.

INDIA.

By the Projector, from Canton, we learn that an expedition fitted out at Bengal and Penang, under the direction of Admiral Drury for the purpose of taking possession of Mocoa, arrived at Mocoa Roads on the 11th September last. Immediately after his arrival the Admiral demanded of the Portuguese Governor a surrender of the place, which was peremptorily refused him, and nothing further respecting it, than negotiations, took place till the 20th, when about 300 soldiers, with 2 or 3 pieces of artillery were landed and put in possession of one of the forts.

Previous to the landing of the troops, Admiral Drury had made every preparation of the boats and men belonging to his squadron, for taking the town, by assault: to prevent which the Governor consented that there should be no opposition to the landing of the troops, and that they might garrison the forts upon which, however, they were not permitted to hoist English colours.

The Chinese now interfered and ordered Admiral Drury to leave the place, alledging that he had made an encroachment upon the territory of the Empire which could not be submitted to. He persisted in keeping his troops on shore, and declared his determination to hold the town at all hazards: in consequence, the Vice-Roy of the province, issued an order on the 25th September, forbidding the landing of any cargoes from, and sending any on board, the English ships, of which there between 40 and 50 lying at Whampoa. An entire suspension of trade ensued, and continued 3 months, during which time the Admiral visited Canton, attended by all the boats and about 2000 men from the ships. The object of this visit was to obtain an interview with the Vice-Roy, who haughtily refused to admit him into his presence, and treated him with contempt.

On the 10th November Admiral Drury ordered all the English subjects to quit Canton in 3 days, and repair on board the ships of their nation at Whampoa. Ten days after he attempted another visit to Canton with the launches and other boats of the fleet strongly armed, but was driven back by the Chinese, who had stationed some Man of war Junks five or six miles below the city, where the boats were fired at and stopped.

From this time till the 20th of December, all communication between Canton and the ships at Whampoa, and all supplies of provisions were strictly forbidden, and no Englishman was suffered to remain in Canton, or to return to that city. One gentleman in attempting to get there by stealth, was discovered, carried into the city, and there kept in confinement during the continuance of the difficulties.

Finding that his expedients to induce the Chinese to connive at or consent to his holding Macoa, were ineffectual, the Admiral abandoned the enterprise, withdrew his troops, and left Macoa for Bengal about the first day of January last. As this was a compliance with the conditions required by the Chinese, the trade with the English was renewed.

May 23.

Attack on the City of St. Domingo.

By arrivals yesterday from the West-Indies we learn, that the Spaniards were besieging the City of St. Domingo.—A number of troops had gone from Porto Rico; and on their landing near the city the French attacked and defeated them. In the last action the Spaniards were said to have lost 800 men.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1809.

By the Packet Aurora, Capt. Caboone, arrived here yesterday in 18 hours from New-York, we received papers of that city to the evening of Thursday last; from which we have copied the President's Message to both Houses of Congress, and the interesting articles which follow it, under the Philadelphia head.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON-CITY, MAY 23.

THIS DAY, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States communicated by Mr. Graham, the following Message to both Houses of Congress.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

ON this first occasion of meeting you, it affords me much satisfaction, to be able to communicate the commencement of a favourable change in our foreign relations; the critical state of which, induced a session of Congress at this period.

In consequence of the provisions of the act interdicting commercial intercourse with Great-Britain and France, our ministers at London and Paris were, without delay, instructed to let it be understood by the French and British governments, that the authority vested in the Executive, to renew commercial intercourse with their respective nations, would be exercised in the case specified by that act.

Soon after these instructions were dispatched, it was found that the British Government, anticipating, from early proceedings of Congress at their last session, the state of our laws, which has had the effect of placing the two belligerent powers on a footing of equal restrictions, and relying on the conciliatory disposition of the United States, had transmitted to their legation here, provisional instructions, not only to offer satisfaction for the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, and to make known the determination of his Britannic Majesty, to send an envoy extraordinary with powers to conclude a treaty on all points between the two countries: but moreover, to signify his willingness, in the mean time to withdraw his Orders in Council, in the persuasion that the intercourse with Great Britain would be renewed on the part of the United States.

These steps of the British government led to the correspondence and proclamation now laid before you: by virtue of which the commerce between the two countries will be renewable after the tenth day of June next.

While I take pleasure in doing justice to the counsels of his Britannic Majesty, which no longer adhering to the policy which made an abandonment by France, of her decrees, a pre-requisite to a revocation of the British Orders, have substituted the amicable course which has issued thus happily; I cannot do less than refer to the proposal heretofore made on the part of the United States embracing a like restoration of the suspended commerce, as a proof of the spirit of accommodation which has at no time been intermitted, and to the result which now calls for our congratulations, as corroborating the principles by which the public councils have been guided during a period of the most trying embarrassments.

The discontinuance of the British Orders, as they respect the United States, having been thus arranged, a communication of the event has been forwarded, in one of our public vessels, to our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris; with instructions to avail himself of the important addition thereby made, to the considerations which press on the justice of the French government a revocation of its decrees, or such a modification of them as they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States.

The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great-Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy, at the same time, of their just and provident care, to make such further alterations in the laws, as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens.

It will rest with the judgment of Congress to decide how far the change in our external prospects may authorise any modifications of the laws relating to the army and navy establishments.

The works of defence for our seaport towns and harbours have proceeded with as

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIA NEW-YORK.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 27.

DEPOSING OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

ANOTHER important event is to be added to the many that have occurred of late years; a revolution has broken out in Sweden, and the gallant Monarch has been deposed. His uncle has seized the reins of government, and in a proclamation addressed to the people, declares his nephew incapable of conducting the affairs of the Nation. The details of this Revolution we have not yet received. It was probably concerted by the Duke of Sudermania and some of the nobles at Stockholm, with the Commander of the troops on the frontiers of Norway. The revolutionary symptoms developed themselves first among the troops. The want of clothing and provisions had created great discontent, which was fomented by the Commander in Chief, who broke up from his position, and began his march for Stockholm to demand a Diet of the States. On their march they published a proclamation, in which they stated that their views were merely these; that the States of the realm and the Legislators shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate without controul. The proclamation then draws a picture of the wretched state of Sweden; and in speaking of Great-Britain and France says, that the former, the ally of Sweden, shall learn to appreciate and value a nation which knows how to break its fetters, and that the latter shall be taught to respect a people anxious to rival her military prowess. The proclamation contains a solemn declaration, that not a single inch more of Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy.—The Duke of Sudermania, not waiting for the meeting of the States, deposed the King by his own authority, and assumed the government. His Majesty was put under arrest as he was about to set out for his country residence. When the guard surrounded him he drew his sword, but he was soon overpowered; and when the last advices left Stockholm, he was a close prisoner.

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On the 6th inst. one of the transports belonging to General Sherbrooke's expedition (the Prince George) ran down an American barque in the night; the Captain, of the name of Mason, and his crew, jumped on board the transport, except one man who was asleep below. The transport had just cleared herself of the wreck, when in the confusion, the Prince George ran on board the Isis frigate, and remained some time athwart her hawser, when her mizenmast was carried away. The soldiers and crew of the transport attempted to jump on board the Isis. Col. Hulse, Capt. Christie, and about fifty of the Coldstream Guards, succeeded in getting on board; the Ensign, Long, and two or three privates, fell overboard, and were drowned—Capt. Mason and crew of the American succeeded in getting on board the Isis.

Letters have been received from the coast of Holland up to the 21st. They refer only to commercial regulations and transactions. Liberty has been granted to all American vessels to depart without interruption, in ballast.

It is reported, that a new decree is in contemplation, in addition to the many already made, to prevent commerce with Great-Britain: and further penalties are to be imposed upon those who are convicted of smuggling. Corporal punishment is to be inflicted upon those who offend against this new law.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 16.

The Emperor arrived at Rambouillet, on the 10th, at eight in the evening.

The following day their Majesty's rode out with Prince Kourakin in a carriage. The Emperor returned on the 15th.

On the 10th, passed through Nancy, Count de Paar, Major-General and Chamberlain of the Emperor of Austria, as courier on his way to Paris.

MARCH 18. The last news from Sarragossa contradicts the report of the death of Palafox: they even state that he is quite recovered. The Count de Fuentes continues dangerously ill, in consequence of his long confinement in a dungeon by the insurgents.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

THE Brig Cerberus, Lufkin, arrived here on Saturday evening in 42 days from Cadiz. By this arrival we have received Gibraltar papers to the 2d, Seville Gazettes to the 4th, and accounts from Cadiz to the 6th of April.—The American vessels which had been so long detained at Cadiz, had been restored through the interference and at the request of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

By the brig Cerberus, we learn that the following American vessels were seized at Cadiz, by Mr. R. S. Hackley, acting Consul, and to be sent home for trial, on supposition of having evaded the Embargo:—ships Acushnet of New-Bedford, Vigilant from New-York, Franklin, from do.: and a schooner from Newburyport. This measure is generally attributed at Cadiz, to the influence with Mr. H. of the Charge de Affaires, Mr. Irving, whose conduct in this unlawful proceeding, as well as in other respects is much blamed there, particularly for the business of Murat's despatches. In consequence of this affair remaining unnoticed by our Government, we have suffered much in the esteem of the Spaniards, and many of our citizens in their interests; the neglect of restoring the detained vessels till very late, and the procrastination of payment for their cargoes, which is not yet accomplished, are wholly attributable to this circumstance. Indeed the liberation of the vessels is due to the influence of the Marquis de Yrujo, whose attachment to the Citizens of the United States was manifested on this occasion.

Very little information that could be relied on, was received from the army; the Government taking the greatest care to prevent the circulation of intelligence unfavourable to the cause of Spain. Sufficient, however transpired from time to time, to cause a general belief that their affairs were in the most desperate situation. It was certain that the army of La Mancha had been defeated and completely ruined, in a series of engagements near Val de Penas, about the end of March. It was also certain, about the same time, that of Estremadura, under Cuesta, had suffered very severe encounters, in one of which it had suffered greatly, and it was understood to have retired gallantly.—The result was not precisely known, some accounts saying it was completely defeated and dispersed, while others asserted it to have suffered so little that the General intended giving another battle in the hope of saving Seville.—It could not however be doubted that the victors had entered the province of Andalusia after the battle, and it seemed certain that they had arrived within from 18 to 20 leagues of Seville. No apprehensions were entertained for Cadiz, that place being remarkably strong; but it was the almost universal opinion no other place in the kingdom, of Portugal, could long resist. From the last accounts the last accounts from Bruga—and left a French army of the banks of the Tagus. the Portuguese on the have been discovered. A conspiracy was said Portuguese nobility ed. in which many of were concerned, to of which General French; in consequence Friere and two of had been murdered by the soldiers.

The Marquis Yrujo had been appointed by the Junta, Minister to Brazil, and was to sail for that court in a few weeks.

The British fleet, that had been laying six weeks at Cadiz, had returned to Lisbon. In addition to the above we are informed, that many French confined in Cadiz, had died by the rigour of their imprisonment: those alive, including the soldiers taken in the field, the merchants and French inhabitants of the town of Cadiz, and others who had been taken up on suspicion of being inimical to the Spanish cause, were shipped off for Malta.

There is little or nothing said, as our correspondent could learn, of any movements of the French army along the Spanish coast of the Mediterranean. It was said at Cadiz, that the whole French army in Spain, did not consist of more than one hundred and thirty or thirty thousand men, for their whole operations in Spain.—Romana it was understood was in the mountains between Leon and Gallicia, but had done nothing of any great note, not being in so great force as could be wished.—In confirmation of the reports that England and Russia had adjusted their differences, it was said at Cadiz, that orders were received by the fleet at Lisbon, to treat the Russian flag with all the respect due a friendly power.

Accounts from Catalonia come down to the middle of March. The French had not then taken Tarragona: and the patriotic Spaniards were frequently skirmishing with their cruel invaders under the walls of Barcelona. The peasantry had generally risen against the Barbarians (who were polluting the country, and incessantly annoyed them, and often obtained very important advantages. The hatred of the French augments, the fear of them diminishes, and the Spaniards evidently attack and stand fire with increased intrepidity. The French have burnt several towns, and committed many excesses.

General Reding's army, having suffered greatly in an engagement with the French, entered Tarragona on the 25th of February.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 3d April 1809.

"Ships are in great demand: most all the vessels in port are taken up in the transport service, to carry the French prisoners to the Island of Minorca, the Junta allows for a ship of 200 tons, 400 Dollars a trip, with a convoy of three or four ships of the line and four or five frigates and sloops of war, with a furing ship &c. The French army is stationed at Madrid, the Spanish and British combined are at Seville: a great battle was fought a few days since, the particulars of is impossible to learn, although the Spaniards report it favorable to themselves, they appear in good spirits here, but any thing unfavorable, is never known publicly, but men of general information appear at this alarmed. It is generally reported that the German Powers have declared war against Bonaparte.—The Moors have offered their service of Ferdinand the 7th, 50,000 troops completely equipped. A great revolution has taken place, among the Portuguese, many of their leading characters have been discovered corresponding with Bonaparte, they have been generally killed. The Government is under a British General of their own choice.—Many of the confidential Spanish officers have gone to Madrid, and joined the French army. I fear much the seed of treachery is too much fed and cherished for the Patriots to prosper without something unforeseen turns up."

A letter from Cadiz states, that on the evening of the fourth of April, the performance at the Theatre was suspended, to announce to the audience the arrival of a Courier with information of an important victory obtained by General Cuesta, the commander of the army of Estremadura.

May 23.

A story about the duel between Sir George Macklin and a French officer, is void of truth.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, MAY 22.

INDIA.

By the Projector, from Canton, we learn that an expedition fitted out at Bengal and Penang, under the direction of Admiral Drury for the purpose of taking possession of Mocoa, arrived at Mocoa Roads on the 11th September last. Immediately after his arrival the Admiral demanded of the Portuguese Governor a surrender of the place, which was peremptorily refused him, and nothing further respecting it, than negotiations, took place till the 20th, when about 300 soldiers, with 2 or 3 pieces of artillery were landed and put in possession of one of the forts.

Previous to the landing of the troops, Admiral Drury had made every preparation of the boats and men belonging to his squadron, for taking the town, by assault: to prevent which the Governor consented that there should be no opposition to the landing of the troops, and that they might garrison the forts upon which, however, they were not permitted to hoist English colours.

The Chinese now interfered and ordered Admiral Drury to leave the place, alledging that he had made an encroachment upon the territory of the Empire which could not be submitted to. He persisted in keeping his troops on shore, and declared his determination to hold the town at all hazards: in consequence, the Vice-Roy of the province, issued an order on the 25th September, forbidding the landing of any cargoes from, and sending any on board, the English ships, of which there between 40 and 50 lying at Whampoa. An entire suspension of trade ensued, and continued 3 months, during which time the Admiral visited Canton, attended by all the boats and about 2000 men from the ships. The object of this visit was to obtain an interview with the Vice-Roy, who haughtily refused to admit him into his presence, and treated him with contempt.

On the 10th November Admiral Drury ordered all the English subjects to quit Canton in 3 days, and repair on board the ships of their nation at Whampoa. Ten days after he attempted another visit to Canton with the launches and other boats of the fleet strongly armed, but was driven back by the Chinese, who had stationed some Man of war Junks five or six miles below the city, where the boats were fired at and stopped.

From this time till the 20th of December, all communication between Canton and the ships at Whampoa, and all supplies of provisions were strictly forbidden, and no Englishman was suffered to remain in Canton, or to return to that city. One gentleman in attempting to get there by stealth, was discovered, carried into the city, and there kept in confinement during the continuance of the difficulties.

Finding that his expedients to induce the Chinese to connive at or consent to his holding Macoa, were ineffectual, the Admiral abandoned the enterprize, withdrew his troops, and left Macoa for Bengal about the first day of January last. As this was a compliance with the conditions required by the Chinese, the trade with the English was renewed.

May 23.

Attack on the City of St. Domingo.

By arrivals yesterday from the West-Indies we learn, that the Spaniards were besieging the City of St. Domingo.—A number of troops had gone from Porto Rico; and on their landing near the city the French attacked and defeated them. In the last action the Spaniards were said to have lost 800 men.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1809.

By the Packet Aurora, Capt. Caboone, arrived here yesterday in 18 hours from New-York, we received papers of that city to the evening of Thursday last; from which we have copied the President's Message to both Houses of Congress, and the interesting articles which follow it, under the Philadelphia head.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON-CITY, MAY 23.

THIS DAY, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States communicated by Mr. Graham, the following Message to both Houses of Congress.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

ON this first occasion of meeting you, it affords me much satisfaction, to be able to communicate the commencement of a favourable change in our foreign relations; the critical state of which, induced a session of Congress at this period.

In consequence of the provisions of the act interdicting commercial intercourse with Great-Britain and France, our ministers at London and Paris were, without delay, instructed to let it be understood by the French and British governments, that the authority vested in the Executive, to renew commercial intercourse with their respective nations, would be exercised in the case specified by that act.

Soon after these instructions were dispatched, it was found that the British Government, anticipating, from early proceedings of Congress at their last session, the state of our laws, which has had the effect of placing the two belligerent powers on a footing of equal restrictions, and relying on the conciliatory disposition of the United States, had transmitted to their legation here, provisional instructions, not only to offer satisfaction for the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, and to make known the determination of his Britannic Majesty, to send an envoy extraordinary with powers to conclude a treaty on all points between the two countries: but moreover, to signify his willingness, in the mean time to withdraw his Orders in Council, in the persuasion that the intercourse with Great Britain would be renewed on the part of the United States.

These steps of the British government led to the correspondence and proclamation now laid before you: by virtue of which the commerce between the two countries will be renewable after the tenth day of June next.

Whilst I take pleasure in doing justice to the counsels of his Britannic Majesty, which no longer adhering to the policy which made an abandonment by France, of her decrees, a pre-requisite to a revocation of the British Orders, have substituted the amicable course which has issued thus happily; I cannot do less than refer to the proposal heretofore made on the part of the United States embracing a like restoration of the suspended commerce, as a proof of the spirit of accommodation which has at no time been intermitted, and to the result which now calls for our congratulations, as corroborating the principles by which the public councils have been guided during a period of the most trying embarrassments.

The discontinuance of the British Orders, as they respect the United States, having been thus arranged, a communication of the event has been forwarded, in one of our public vessels, to our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris; with instructions to avail himself of the important addition thereby made, to the considerations which press on the justice of the French government a revocation of its decrees, or such a modification of them as they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States.

The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great-Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy, at the same time, of their just and provident care, to make such further alterations in the laws, as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens.

It will rest with the judgment of Congress to decide how far the change in our external prospects may authorise any modifications of the laws relating to the army and navy establishments.

The works of defence for our seaport towns and harbours have proceeded with as

MERCURY.

BRICK-MARKET.

1809. [No. 2460.

much activity, as the season of the year and other circumstances would admit. It is necessary, however, to state, that the appropriations hitherto made being found to be deficient, a further provision will claim the early consideration of Congress.

The whole of the eight per cent stock remaining due by the United States, amounting to five millions three hundred thousand dollars had been reimbursed on the last day of the year 1808. And on the first day of April last, the sum in the treasury exceeded nine and an half millions of dollars. This, together with the receipts of the current year, on account of former revenue bonds, will probably be nearly, if not altogether, sufficient to defray the expences of the year. But the suspension of exports and the consequent decrease of importations, during the last twelve months will necessarily cause a great diminution in the receipts of the year 1810. After that year, should our foreign relations be undisturbed, the revenue will again be more than commensurate to all the expenditures.

Under the existing aspect of our affairs, I have thought it not inconsistent with a just precaution, to have the gun boats with the exception of those at New-Orleans, placed in a situation, incurring no expence beyond that requisite for their preservation, and conveniency for future service; and to have the crews of those at New-Orleans reduced to the number required for their navigation and safety.

I have thought also, that our citizens detached in quotas of militia, amounting to one hundred thousand, under the act of March, 1808, might, not improperly, be relieved from the state in which they were held for immediate service. A discharge of them has been accordingly directed.

The progress made in raising and organising the additional military force, for which provision was made by the act of April, 1808, together with the disposition of the troops, will appear by a report which the secretary of war is preparing, and which will be laid before you.

Of the additional frigates required, by an act of the last session, to be fitted for actual service, two are in readiness, one nearly so, and the fourth is expected to be ready in the month of July. A report, which the secretary of the navy is preparing on the subject, to be laid before congress, will show at the same time, the progress made in officering and manning these ships. It will show also, the degree in which the provisions of the act, relating to the other public armed vessels, have been carried into effect.

Aware of the inconvenience of a protracted session, at the present season of the year, I forbear to call the attention of the Legislature to any matters not particularly urgent. It remains therefore only to assure you of the fidelity and alacrity with which I shall co-operate for the welfare and happiness of our country; and to pray that it may experience a continuance of the divine blessings, by which it has been so signally favored.

JAMES MADISON.

May 23, 1809.

J. B. VARNUM, Esq. is chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 24.

Latest from Europe.—The sch'r Mary, 38 days from Liverpool, arrived yesterday at New-Castle: she is seized for an infringement of the Non-Intercourse law in entering the United States after the 20th of May.

At a late hour last evening, we received London papers to the 10th ult. brought by the Mary. Upon a hasty perusal, we are only able to give the following:—

It is reported that Massena has been killed by Bonaparte, in a fit of passion, though other accounts say it was by accident.

Accounts are received from Paris on the 28th of March, that Bonaparte had not left that place—but that he would probably set off after an extraordinary meeting that was to be held of the Senate. Troops are pouring into Germany from all parts.

A paper of the 4th, mentions reports being received of actions between the French and Austrians, but later papers give no confirmation of them, and it only appears that preparations are going on vigorously between them.

A paper of the 4th says—Two expeditions are intended—one has just sailed from Cork—the other will sail from Portsmouth in a few days—one is intended for Portugal the other unknown.

The papers contain a variety of paragraphs from Spain and Portugal, but none so late as before received.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

General Dupont, who surrendered to the Spaniards under Cuesta, is said to have been brought to trial and condemned to death.—He was shot by torch light.—This punishment is understood to have produced much murmuring among the French Officers.

APRIL 8.—There was a report this morning that the Dalecarians under General Fall, had succeeded in releasing the King of Sweden from his confinement, and in reinstating him upon his throne—that the Duke of Sudermania had fled towards Finland to take refuge in the Russian territories. We know not on what authority this rumor rests. We have not heard of any arrivals from Sweden since the 28th ult.

APRIL 10. Dutch papers to the 6th inst. reached town last night, but it is rather singular that the intelligence they bring from Paris only comes down to the 29th ult. The decree for opening the ports of Holland for the exportation and importation of certain enumerated articles (a list of which we laid before our readers on Friday) is given in the Royal Amsterdam Courant of the 4th inst.—The accounts from Spain are given in the most vague manner. The French armies are said to have been successful in several instances, but neither dates nor places are mentioned with any precision. Palafox has, it is said been ordered from Bayonne to Nancy, and it is added, that he was to perform this journey under the care of a single officer.—With respect to Austria, these papers contain very little intelligence: the Austrian Ambassador had not left Paris on the 27th ult. and the article which mentions this circumstance adds, that he remained in Paris in consequence of orders not to quit that capital until Bonaparte had left it: but whether those orders are supposed to have proceeded from his own or the French government is not stated.

The Dutch papers have published the decree for the exportation and importation of those articles which we enumerated on Friday. In the preamble of the decree the motive is said to be "to place all matters relative to navigation on a footing of complete uniformity with the decrees of France." Has Bonaparte then permitted the same to French ports, as this decree permits to the Dutch ports?—If he has, or if he means to do it, he in fact renounces the system he had adopted. We find from this Dutch decree that certificates of origin are required. By our orders in council of the 11th November, "any vessel found carrying such certificates is ordered to be adjudged as lawful prize."

Despatch.—The President's Message to both houses of Congress, was received here in 69 hours after its communication.—It was received here yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and at ten was issued from this office.

American Prisoners in South-America.—Captain Fitch of the schooner Amiable, arrived at Baltimore from Carthagena in South-America, informs, that while at that place he visited the American prisoners, who were captured in the expedition of Miranda, and found them in the most wretched condition: part in double irons and close confinement, and the rest at hard labour upon the public works, chained two and two. They informed Capt. Fitch they had received a very handsome donation from the inhabitants of Kingston, Jamaica, which proved a very salutary relief. Also that those who were British born subjects, from the interference of the government of Jamaica, had been taken out of irons: and would shortly be restored to liberty. We understand that Capt. Fitch has brought a memorial from those unfortunate and deluded men to the government of the United States, praying for their interference and protection.

A letter dated New Orleans April 21, received at New-York, says:—"We are all in a considerable bustle here—troops flowing in from all quarters. The General exhibited himself yesterday; and reports are afloat, that he is to proceed immediately to take the Floridas; but this ill accords with his having touched at St. Augustine, Pensacola and Havanna, on his passage hither. The troops here are very sickly: of 2000, at least 500 are now on the sick list, and the number are daily augmenting."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The (democratic) Governor and Council of New-Hampshire have counted the votes for Senators of that state; and have found the whole number to have been elected by the People—*viz.*

Hon. Josiah Bartlett,	Hon. J. K. Smith,
Henry Butler,	Joshua Darling,
William Adams,	*Lockart Willard,*
William A. Kent,	*Roger Vose,*
Beard Plummer,	*John Fairfield,*
Samuel Sheperd,	*Moses P. Payson.*

Of whom SEVEN are Federalists, and *Five* Democrats. The public will recollect the almost innumerable falsehoods which, to serve electioneering purposes in this and other states, have been circulated in the democratic papers on this subject, on the '*most unquestionable authority.*" The votes for Governor and Counsellors will be counted by a committee of the Legislature, which convenes the 7th of June.

The French line-of-battle ship captured in the West-Indies, by the British, is the D'Hautpault. The Doctor and Purser, released on their parole, have arrived at New-York.

The Secretary of the Treasury, has announced an alteration in the right to debenture in consequence of the partial raising of the Embargo.

A report of the fall of Lisbon has been received at Boston from St. Michaels.—The Portuguese held Lisbon April 8, when Capt. Sawyer sailed.

The brig Presage, sailed from Washington, last week, for the Brazils. Mr. Magruder, a passenger, is the bearer of despatches from our government. Mr. M. is a federal republican.

MARRIED.—At Huntington, (Con.) on the 27th ult. Rev. *REUBEN HUBBARD,* to Miss *ABIGAIL MEHITABLE LESTER,* daughter of the late Doctor Lester of that place.

DIED.—In this town on Thursday last, Mr. *JOHN PITMAN,* in the 54th year of his age.

—At Portsmouth, (on this Island.) on Sunday evening last, Dr. *PETER T. WALES,* in the 68th year of his age.

—In the city of Albany, on the 6th inst. Mr. *NATHANIEL BARNEY,* of the Friends' Society, in the 80th year of his age, formerly of this town, and a highly meritorious character.

—At Halifax, (N. S.) *GEORGE BRINLEY,* Esq. Commissary-General, a respectable individual, and a native of Boston.

SHIP

PORT OF

Schooner Succe
Golden Age, Perry
Helme, ditto, do.

Ship Ocean, Law
Wm. & Margaret
Cubs: do. Lydia
Cayenne: do. Deb
mews: sloop Mary
Bettey, Pearce, W
Wood, ditto.

GLOUCE BSCRIBERS,
JUST received a friends and the Public,
MANIERE's a connexion in Trade,
No. 1 Long-Wha the Firm of
Report of th & Cahoone,
ed by the Genera ale at their Store No. 103,
Rhode-Island, & rly occupied by *C. RHODES,*
A. D. 1809, to in OCKERIES at Wholesale and
the Farmers' Exc re No. 118, Thames-street,
with the Documen *S. CAHOONE,* a general
—Pubilshed by or S. ground in Oil, and dry,
bly, March sessio of Turpentine, Varnishes,
Cents. d their Customers furnished
y information necessary for
L S O,
d Cotton, 1st quality.
Also just receiv ats Fish.
A few more co Pork.
lent novel, enti OPHER RHODES,
WARSAW, pric EN CAHOONE.
And a few more c 1809.
highly interesting wo
GLES THROUGH Cahoone,
by Lieut. JOHN HAR *R SALE,*
this town a few years d Superfine FLOUR,
Newport, May 27, ind.

William & H 1809.
HAVE just opene RTSON's
Sale, at No. 99, T
at any store in Newport, AND FAMILY
assortment of DRY GOO NES.
the year, viz.—Broadcl oft Diseases to which
baizes, coatings, blankets ly is liable.
granderils, nankeens, woo
diapers, ginghams, camb
mullins, India cottons, ruf
bazeets, florentines, fattin
silk and cotton vestings, ly
carpetings, shawls, handk
tons, pins, braces, silk and *CRATED*
Also at their Store, No. of Health.
A general Assortment of *nd Fifty Cents.)*
Ship Chandlery and Dry G by Thousands, who
retail on the most accomm beneficial effects, to be
attendance given, and ever ever offered to the
their business acknowledge and curing the cramp,
Newport, May 26, 1809. ch and bowels, carry-
ving habitual costive-
New C severe head ache, &c.
OF A SUPERIO holera morbus, severe
Just received from Bosto f the bowels, and the
at the most reduced ildren, it has proved
Thames-Street, by d to perfect health
James Mu ary complaints, or
SUPERFINE, fine and even in the most
cloths and Cassimeres, late relief.
cotton Cassimeres; Washingto ich are generally
hams of a superior quality and ration, will be
and colours; patent British Nan luence in a few
to withstand soap, air, or vitriolic
ing: Britannia's; blue Nank plaints, hoarse-
Ribbons; Ladies and Gentlemen reath, and the
gloves; silk and cotton shawls; late relief.
cambrick; lustrings; hair cord n
dotted muslins; cotton hose for Bitters.
Ladies; shirting cotton; cotton
cotton pocket handkerchiefs; own Bitters are
bobbin; russels; durants; calic the most inno-
can manufactured cotton stripe; particularly re-
ties; vesting of a superior qualit constitutions,
spider net muslins; superfine and ach, and in-
ture prints; tortoise and horn com worms in all
other articles too numerous to be safety, are a
Advertisement.—All which will ge, when ad-
Cash. tefully warm,
Newport, May 26, 1809. xtremely fer-
ly so on the
New Spring and S ious habits
Goods. ; they are
e complaints
ons, such as
Harvey Sessions, autumnal se-
No. 125, *Thames-Stre* es were first
HAVE just received and oods of *Seven*
Sale, a very general assortmer ienced their
French and India GOODS, suitable f whom from
and approaching season. They alies, which by
stantly on hand, a complete assortme ent the pro-
Yarn for weaving or knitting.—Be
first quality, cotton stripes, shirtings, ry informa-
they are determined to sell at the m medicines
prices, for cash or approved credit. of exem-
Newport, May 26, 1809. acters, for
e afflicted
To be Sold at PUBLIC AUC n selected
On THURSDAY, the 1st day of J might dif-
at XI o'clock A. M. on the pre ut as the
A THREE STORY Store, nea imerous; I
on *Robert Stevens'* wharf, built o articulars,
materials, fitted with a wheel, and in exc onials, re-
der—together with sundry articles therei , left at
Store may be seen and examined any day No. 74
to the Sale.—ALSO, Three Rooms in the es may
now occupied by Mrs. Laffalle—The Co M. D.
made known at the time of sale.
SILAS DEAN, *Au.*
Newport, May 26, 1809.

Mary Smith,
Has for Sale, abin
VARIOUS kinds of Fresh GARL Flour
SEEDS, which can be warranted equ coarse
any in the State.—*Also,* 1000 bunches of Onions, Pearl-
in good order.—Apply at No. 23, Washing or
street. l;
Newport, May 19, 1809. ks
ns.
FOR SALE,
By the Subscriber, on the Hill.
A QUANTITY of good seasoned pin he
and spruce BOARDS, on the lowe An-
terms.
WILLIAM TILLEY.
Newport, May 26, 1809.

New Goods.
JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH supply, comprising a general Assortment of Summer GOODS, now opened, and for Sale by
JAMES HAMMOND.
Newport, May 19, 1809.

Fresh Goods.
Rebecca Drummond,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
AN Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Summer season, which are now offered for sale, at Shop No. 153, Thames-street, formerly occupied by Mrs. VINSON.
Newport, May 19, 1809.

New Goods.
A HANDSOME Assortment of Calicoes; Corded Ginghams, Grecian Robes, India Cottons, Hosiery, Lutestrings, &c. and a Variety of other Spring GOODS, just received and for Sale cheap, by
JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.
Newport, May 19, 1809.

Cheap New Goods.
Peter P. Remington,
No. 114, *Thames-Street.*
HAS just received, and is now exposing for Sale, an excellent and extensive Assortment of English, India and French GOODS, calculated for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell remarkably cheap.
Newport, May 13, 1809.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF
Albert W. Gardiner,
No. 108, *Thames-Street.*
AN Elegant Assortment of Calicoes, Ginghams, Dimities and Cambricks, silk Shawls; Cambrick ditto; elegant fancy Muslins, spider nett, &c.—An extensive Assortment of Ribbons; cotton and thread Laces; large plain tortoise shell combs; velvet ribbons; trimmings; silk cords; buttons; sarsnetts; cotton cassimeres; jeans; vestings; velvets; cassimeres; hosiery; and a general assortment of Goods suitable for the season.—ALSO, Carries on the Bonnett Business in all its various branches, by the most approved Girls from the Manufactories at Wentham and Franklin.—Straw or silk Bonnets made at the shortest notice. Plain, dunstable and straw trimmings of every kind for sale.—*Just received,* An elegant assortment of split straw Bonnets, of the newest shapes, consisting of every quality and size, from 1 Dollar to 5 Dollars.
Newport, April 28, 1809

THE SUBSCRIBER
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that the connexion in business, since May last, between him and Mr. PEREZ O. RICHMOND, having expired by its limitation on the first instant, he has disposed of his remaining stock of Goods, and intends shortly to retire from all mercantile concerns.—Those therefore, who have any demands upon him, are requested to present them for settlement, and all who are indebted to him to make speedy payment.
JOHN BOURS.
Newport, May 3, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott,* late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.
FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN } *Com'rs.*
WILLIAM ENNIS
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
THOMAS TOWNSEND *Admr.*
Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col. *John Gardiner,* late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that twelve months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in May, August, November and February next.
JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*
All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Execu*
Middletown, March 15, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown, Administrator upon the unsettled estate of Capt. *John Gardiner,* late of said South-Kingstown, deceased, and has given bonds as the law directs. All persons having any demands against the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted, to make payment to said Administrator.
BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Adm'r.*
Middletown, March 15, 1809.

much activity, as the season of the year and other circumstances would admit. It is necessary, however, to state, that the appropriations hitherto made being found to be deficient, a further provision will claim the early consideration of Congress.

The whole of the eight per cent stock remaining due by the United States, amounting to five millions three hundred thousand dollars had been reimbursed on the last day of the year 1808. And on the first day of April last, the sum in the treasury exceeded nine and an half millions of dollars. This, together with the receipts of the current year, on account of former revenue bonds, will probably be nearly, if not altogether, sufficient to defray the expences of the year. But the suspension of exports and the consequent decrease of importations, during the last twelve months will necessarily cause a great diminution in the receipts of the year 1810. After that year, should our foreign relations be undisturbed, the revenue will again be more than commensurate to all the expenditures.

Under the existing aspect of our affairs, I have thought it not inconsistent with a just precaution, to have the gun boats with the exception of those at New-Orleans, placed in a situation, incurring no expence beyond that requisite for their preservation, and conveniency for future service; and to have the crews of those at New-Orleans reduced to the number required for their navigation and safety.

I have thought also, that our citizens detached in quotas of militia, amounting to one hundred thousand, under the act of March, 1808, might, not improperly, be relieved from the state in which they were held for immediate service. A discharge of them has been accordingly directed.

The progress made in raising and organizing the additional military force, for which provision was made by the act of April, 1808, together with the disposition of the troops, will appear by a report which the secretary of war is preparing, and which will be laid before you.

Of the additional frigates required, by an act of the last session, to be fitted for actual service, two are in readiness, one nearly so, and the fourth is expected to be ready in the month of July. A report, which the secretary of the navy is preparing on the subject, to be laid before congress, will show at the same time, the progress made in officering and manning these ships. It will show also, the degree in which the provisions of the act, relating to the other public armed vessels, have been carried into effect.

Aware of the inconvenience of a protracted session, at the present season of the year, I forbear to call the attention of the Legislature to any matters not particularly urgent. It remains therefore only to assure you of the fidelity and alacrity with which I shall co-operate for the welfare and happiness of our country; and to pray that it may experience a continuance of the divine blessings, by which it has been so signally favored.

JAMES MADISON.

May 23, 1809.

J. B. VARNUM, Esq. is chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 24.

Latest from Europe.—The sch'r Mary, 38 days from Liverpool, arrived yesterday at New-Castle: she is seized for an infringement of the Non-Intercourse law in entering the United States after the 20th of May.

At a late hour last evening, we received London papers to the 10th ult. brought by the Mary. Upon a hasty perusal, we are only able to give the following:—

It is reported that Massena has been killed by Bonaparte, in a fit of passion, though other accounts say it was by accident.

Accounts are received from Paris on the 28th of March, that Bonaparte had not left that place—but that he would probably set off after an extraordinary meeting that was to be held of the Senate. Troops are pouring into Germany from all parts.

A paper of the 4th, mentions reports being received of actions between the French and Austrians. but later papers give no confirmation of them, and it only appears that preparations are going on vigorously between them.

A paper of the 4th says—Two expeditions are intended—one has just sailed from Cork—the other will sail from Portsmouth in a few days—one is intended for Portugal the other unknown.

The papers contain a variety of paragraphs from Spain and Portugal, but none so late as before received.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

General Dupont, who surrendered to the Spaniards under Cuesta, is said to have been brought to trial and condemned to death.—He was shot by torch light.—This punishment is understood to have produced much murmuring among the French Officers.

APRIL 8.—There was a report this morning that the Dalecarians under General Fall, had succeeded in releasing the King of Sweden from his confinement, and in reinstating him upon his throne—that the Duke of Sudermania had fled towards Finland to take refuge in the Russian territories. We know not on what authority this rumor rests. We have not heard of any arrivals from Sweden since the 28th ult.

APRIL 10. Dutch papers to the 6th inst. reached town last night, but it is rather singular that the intelligence they bring from Paris only comes down to the 29th ult. The decree for opening the ports of Holland for the exportation and importation of certain enumerated articles (a list of which we laid before our readers on Friday) is given in the Royal Amsterdam Courant of the 4th inst.—The accounts from Spain are given in the most vague manner. The French armies are said to have been successful in several instances, but neither dates nor places are mentioned with any precision. Palafox has, it is said been ordered from Bayonne to Nancy, and it is added, that he was to perform this journey under the care of a single officer.—With respect to Austria, these papers contain very little intelligence: the Austrian Ambassador had not left Paris on the 27th ult. and the article which mentions this circumstance adds that he remained in Paris in consequence of orders not to quit that capital until Bonaparte had left it: but whether those orders are supposed to have proceeded from his own or the French government is not stated.

The Dutch papers have published the decree for the exportation and importation of those articles which we enumerated on Friday. In the preamble of the decree the motive is said to be "to place all matters relative to navigation on a footing of complete uniformity with the decrees of France." Has Bonaparte then permitted the same to French ports, as this decree permits to the Dutch ports?—If he has, or if he means to do it, he in fact renounces the system he had adopted. We find from this Dutch decree that certificates of origin are required. By our orders in council of the 11th November, "any vessel found carrying such certificates is ordered to be adjudged as lawful prize."

Despatch.—The President's Message to both houses of Congress, was received here in 69 hours after its communication.—It was received here yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and at ten was issued from this office.

American Prisoners in South-America.—Captain Fitch of the schooner Amiable, arrived at Baltimore from Carthagena in South-America, informs, that while at that place he visited the American prisoners, who were captured in the expedition of Miranda, and found them in the most wretched condition: part in double irons and close confinement, and the rest at hard labour upon the public works, chained two and two. They informed Capt. Fitch they had received a very handsome donation from the inhabitants of Kingston, Jamaica, which proved a very salutary relief. Also that those who were British born subjects, from the interference of the government of Jamaica, had been taken out of irons: and would shortly be restored to liberty. We understand that Capt. Fitch has brought a memorial from those unfortunate and deluded men to the government of the United States, praying for their interference and protection.

A letter, dated New Orleans April 21, received at New-York, says:—"We are all in a considerable bustle here—troops flowing in from all quarters. The General exhibited himself yesterday; and reports are afloat, that he is to proceed immediately to take the Floridas; but this ill accords with his having touched at St. Augustine, Pensacola and Havanna, on his passage hither. The troops here are very sickly: of 2000, at least 500 are now on the sick list, and the number are daily augmenting."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The (democratic) Governor and Council of New-Hampshire have counted the votes for Senators of that state; and have found the whole number to have been elected by the People—*viz.*

Hon. Josiah Bartlett,	Hon. J. K. Smith,
Henry Butler,	Joshua Darling.
William Adams,	*Lockart Willard,*
William A. Kent,	*Roger Vose,*
Beard Plummer,	*John Fairfield.*
Samuel Sheperd,	*Moses P. Payson.*

Of whom SEVEN are Federalists, and *Five* Democrats. The public will recollect the almost innumerable falsehoods which, to serve electioneering purposes in this and other states, have been circulated in the democratic papers on this subject, on the '*most unquestionable authority.*" The votes for Governor and Counsellors will be counted by a committee of the Legislature, which convenes the 7th of June.

The French line-of-battle ship captured in the West-Indies, by the British, is the D'Hautpault. The Doctor and Purser, released on their parole, have arrived at New-York.

The Secretary of the Treasury, has announced an alteration in the right to debenture in consequence of the partial raising of the Embargo.

A report of the fall of Lisbon has been received at Boston from St. Michaels.—The Portuguese held Lisbon April 8, when Capt. Sawyer sailed.

The brig Presags, sailed from Washington, last week, for the Brazils. Mr. Magruder, a passenger, is the bearer of despatches from our government. Mr. M. is a federal republican.

MARRIED.—At Huntington, (Con.) on the 27th ult. Rev. *REUBEN HUBBARD,* to Miss *ABIGAIL MEHITABLE LESTER,* daughter of the late Doctor Lester of that place.

DIED.—In this town on Thursday last, Mr. *JOHN PITMAN,* in the 54th year of his age.

—At Portsmouth, (on this Island.) on Sunday evening last, Dr. *PETER T. WALES,* in the 68th year of his age.

—In the city of Albany, on the 6th inst. Mr. *NATHANIEL BARNEY,* of the Friends' Society, in the 80th year of his age, formerly of this town, and a highly meritorious character.

—At Halifax, (N. S.) *GEORGE BRINLEY,* Esq. Commissary-General, a respectable individual, and a native of Boston.

SHIP

PORT OF

Schooner Succes
Golden Age, Perry
Helme, ditto, do.

Ship Ocean, Law
Wm. & Margaret
Cuba: do. Lydia
Cayenne: dol Deb
mews: sloop Mary
Betsey, Pearce, W
Wood, ditto.

MERCURY.

BRICK-MARKET.

1809. [*No.* 2460.

GLOUCESTER SUBSCRIBERS,

JUST received at their friends and the Public, MANIERE's a connexion in Trade, *No.* 1 *Long-Wharf* the Firm of

Report of the & Cahoone,

ed by the Genera ale at their Store No. 103, Rhode-Island, &c rly occupied by *C. RHODES,* A. D. 1809, to in OCKERIES at Wholesale and the Farmers' Exc re No. 118, Thames-street, —Published by or *S. CAHOONE,* a general bly, March sessio S. ground in Oil, and dry, Cents. of Turpentine, Varnishes, d their Customers furnished y information necessary for

L S O,
d Cotton, 1st quality.
Also just receiv ats Fish.
A few more co Pork.
lent novel, enti TOPHER RHODES,
WARSAW, price EN CAHOONE.
And a few more c 1809.
highly interesting w
GLES THROUGH Cahoone,
by Lieut. JOHN HAR *R SALE,*
this town a few years d Superfine FLOUR,
Newport, May 27, nd.

William & H 1809.

HAVE just opene Sale, at No. 99, T RTSON's
at any store in Newport, assortment of DRY GOO the year, viz.—Broadcl baizes, coatings, blankets granderil s, nankeens, woo AND FAMILY diapers, ginghams, camb NES.
muslins, India cottons, ruf oft Diseases to which bazeets, florentines, fattine y is liable.
silk and cotton vestings, carpetings, shawls, handk RATED
tons, pins, braces, silk and *Also at their Store, No.* of Health.
A general Assortment of *and Fifty Cents.)*
Ship Chandlery and Dry by Thousands, who
retail on the most accomm neficial effects, to be
attendance given, and ever ever offered to the
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Newport, May 26, 1809 ch and bowels, carrying habitual costive-
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SUPERFINE, fine and
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and colours; patent British Nan
to withstand soap, air, or vitriolic
ing! Britannia's; blue Nanke
Ribbons; Ladies and Gentlemen
gloves; silk and cotton shawls;
cambrick; lustrings; hair cord
dotted muslins; cotton hose for
Ladies; shirting cotton; cotton
cotton pocket handkerchiefs;
bobbin; russels; durants; calin
can manufactured cotton stripe;
ties; vesting of a superior qualit
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other articles too numerous to be
Advertisement.—All which will
Cash.
Newport, May 26, 1809.

Bitters.
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New Spring and S Goods.

Harvey Sessions,

No. 125, *Thames-Stre* es were first
HAVE just received and ords of *Seven*
Sale, a very general assortmerienced their
French and India GOODS, suitable f whom from
and approaching season. They alties, which by
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Yarn for weaving or knitting.—Be
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Newport, May 26, 1809. acters, for
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To be Sold at PUBLIC AUC
On THURSDAY, the 1st day of J
at XI o'clock A. M. on the pre
A THREE-STORY Store, nea
on *Robert Stevens'* wharf, built o
materials, fitted with a wheel, and in exc
der—together with sundry articles therei
Store may be seen and examined any day
to the Sale.—ALSO, Three Rooms in the
now occupied by Mrs. Laffalle.—The Co
made known at the time of sale.
SILAS DEAN, *Au*
Newport, May 26, 1809.

Mary Smith,

Has for Sale, abin
VARIOUS kinds of Fresh GARD Flour
SEEDS, which can be warranted equ coarse
any in the State.—*Also,* 1000 bunches of Onions, Pearl-
in good order.—Apply at No. 23, Washing zen,
street. or
Newport, May 19, 1809. l;
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FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, on the Hill.
A QUANTITY of good seasoned pin
and spruce BOARDS, on the lowe
terms. he
WILLIAM TILLEY. An-
Newport, May 26, 1809.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH supply, comprising a general Assortment of Summer GOODS, now opened, and for Sale by
JAMES HAMMOND.
Newport, May 19, 1809.

Fresh Goods.

Rebecca Drummond,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
AN Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Summer season, which are now offered for sale, at Shop No. 153, Thames-street, formerly occupied by Mrs. VINSON.
Newport, May 19, 1809.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Assortment of Calicoes; Corded Ginghams, Grecian Robes, India Cottons, Hosiery, Lutestrings, &c. and a Variety of other Spring GOODS, just received and for Sale cheap, by
JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.
Newport, May 19, 1809.

Cheap New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114, *Thames-Street.*
HAS just received, and is now exposing for Sale, an excellent and extensive Assortment of English, India and French GOODS, calculated for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell remarkably cheap.
Newport, May 13, 1809.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF
Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 108, *Thames-Street.*
AN Elegant Assortment of Calicoes, Ginghams, Dimities and Cambricks, silk Shawls; Cambrick ditto; elegant fancy Muslins, spider nett, &c.—An extensive Assortment of Ribbons; cotton and thread Laces; large plain tortoise shell combs; velvet ribbons; trimmings; silk cords; buttons; sarsnetts; cotton cassimeres; jeans; vestings; velvets; cassimeres; hosiery; and a general assortment of Goods suitable for the season.—ALSO, Carries on the Bonnett Business in all its various branches, by the most approved Girls from the Manufactories at Wentham and Franklin.—Straw or silk Bonnets made at the shortest notice. Plain, dunstable and straw trimmings of every kind for sale.—*Just received,* An elegant assortment of split straw Bonnets, of the newest shapes, consisting of every quality and size, from 1 Dollar to 5 Dollars.
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JOHN MEIN } *Com'rs.*
WILLIAM ENNIS

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THOMAS TOWNSEND *Admr.*
Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

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JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

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BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Execu*
Middletown, March 15, 1809.

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BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Adm'r.*
Middletown, March 15, 1808.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIA NEW-YORK.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 27.

DEPOSING OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

ANOTHER important event is to be added to the many that have occurred of late years; a revolution has broken out in Sweden, and the gallant Monarch has been deposed. His uncle has seized the reins of government, and in a proclamation addressed to the people, declares his nephew incapable of conducting the affairs of the Nation. The details of this Revolution we have not yet received. It was probably concerted by the Duke of Sudermania and some of the nobles at Stockholm, with the Commander of the troops on the frontiers of Norway. The revolutionary symptoms developed themselves first among the troops. The want of clothing and provisions had created great discontent, which was fomented by the Commander in Chief, who broke up from his position, and began his march for Stockholm to demand a Diet of the States. On their march they published a proclamation, in which they stated that their views were merely these; that the States of the realm and the Legislators shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate without controul. The proclamation then draws a picture of the wretched state of Sweden; and in speaking of Great-Britain and France says, that the former, the ally of Sweden, shall learn to appreciate and value a nation which knows how to break its fetters, and that the latter shall be taught to respect a people anxious to rival her military prowess. The proclamation contains a solemn declaration, that not a single inch more of Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy.—The Duke of Sudermania, not waiting for the meeting of the States, deposed the King by his own authority, and assumed the government. His Majesty was put under arrest as he was about to set out for his country residence. When the guard surrounded him he drew his sword, but he was soon overpowered; and when the last advices left Stockholm, he was a close prisoner.

That this revolution has been of French contrivance we are not able to pronounce, though many will be inclined to suspect that it is. The chief object of the revolution being said to be the restoration of peace, couriers were immediately sent to the courts of London, Paris, St. Petersburgh and Copenhagen, with a view to accelerate the event.

March 29.

A treaty of peace, friendship, and alliance, between his Britannic Majesty, and his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the 7th, was signed at London the 14th of January, and laid before Parliament the 26th of March.

Sir David Dundas is appointed Commander in Chief of the army, with the same authority with which the Duke of York held command.

Dutch papers have been received to the 22d inst. and though they do not announce the commencement of hostilities, they afford us additional proofs that war is inevitable. The first column of Oudinot's army, 30,000 strong, is now at Augsburgh. The second column filed off through Ulm on the 1st, and proceeded in the same direction. The number of French in Germany, including the Rhenish contingents, is estimated at 180,000 men. The Austrian troops are encamped at Egra in Bohemia, Linta in Upper-Austria, and on the side of Italy. Considerable apprehensions are entertained in Saxony on account of the contiguity of the Austrian army, and the treasure and Archives have been sent off in great haste from Dresden.—From Russia we have not yet sufficient information to assert that she will take part with Austria: but we have a strong belief that she will. Count Wamoden an Austrian Officer, is reported to be gone to Turkey, to arrange with the Russian General the march of the Russian army from Turkey into Gallicia.

The French, as appears by the Paris papers to the 20th, did not make their formal entry into Saragossa till the 5th inst. though its surrender is said to have taken place on the 21st of last month. The account of Palafox's death is contradicted. Long may he be preserved to his country, of which he is so bright an ornament.

French Flag of Truce.—When the Mail left Dover last night, a French flag of Truce was coming in the Bay. It is possible her despatches relate to something else than an exchange of prisoners, as it had been ascertained by a boat which she sent in, that she had on board a Russian Messenger from Calais. Mr. Manteel, the agent for prisoners of war, went off to bring the Messenger on shore, and was just landing when the Mail came away.

Portugal.—General Sherbrooke's division, as we have before stated, had arrived at Lisbon, making the British force in that quarter amount to from 18 to 20,000 men.

On the 6th inst. one of the transports belonging to General Sherbrooke's expedition (the Prince George) ran down an American barque in the night; the Captain, of the name of Mason, and his crew, jumped on board the transport, except one man who was asleep below. The transport had just cleared herself of the wreck, when in the confusion, the Prince George ran on board the Isis frigate, and remained some time athwart her hawser, when her mizenmast was carried away. The soldiers and crew of the transport attempted to jump on board the Isis. Col. Rulfe, Capt. Chrisllie, and about fifty of the Coldstream Guards, succeeded in getting on board; the Ensign, Long, and two or three privates, fell overboard, and were drowned—Capt. Mason and crew of the American succeed

VALUABLE SEAMEN.

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Newport, April 28, 1809.

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AT THE STORE OF

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Thames-Street.

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nsive Assortment of Rib-

ad Laces; large plain

lvet ribbons; trimmings;

farsnetts; cotton cassi-

; velvets; cassimeres;

ssortment of Goods, suita-

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Straw or silk Bonnets made

Plain, dunstable and straw

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8, 1809.

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April 28, 1809.

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HATTERS.

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Ten Thousand Dollars,

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A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpose of compleating the METHODIST CHAPEL in Newport.

SCHEME.

12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	Prize	10,000	is	10,000
		3000		3000
3	Prizes of	1000		3000
6		500		3000
50		100		5000
50		50		2500
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Subject to no deduction.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

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Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be considered as generously given to the purposes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY.
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
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} *Managers.*

Newport, Rhode-Island, May 29, 1809.

TICKETS

in the above Lottery, are for sale at this office.

Stephen Cahoone,

Informs the Public

THAT the PAINTING BUSINESS will in future be carried on *at the old Stand,* No. 2, Cahoone's Wharf, by

WEAVER & UNDERWOOD.

His friends may be assured that every attention will be paid to their commands, their work done faithfully and with dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. He solicits the continuance of his former customers in their favour.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

TO FARMERS, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN; STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS, &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec 23, 1808.

Samuel Blagge,

AT No. 23. *STATE-STREET, BOSTON.*

TRANSACTS Business on Commission, and makes liberal advances on Merchandize consigned for Sale. He refers those who may require his services, to Messrs. LOPEZ & DEXTER, of this place for further information.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Keeper of the Hospital on *Coaster's Harbour,* is about leaving it; and it is the opinion of the Town-Council that some suitable person should go on immediately.—Application may be made to JONATHAN ALMY, Town-Clerk.

SAMUEL VINSON,
President of the Town Council.

April 5, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott,* late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS
} *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND *Admr.*

Newport, Dec. 12 1808.

THE Person who borrowed the 2d Volume of Hume's History of England, belonging to the late Mr. *John C. Scott,* is requested to return the same to the Subscriber immediately

THOMAS TOWNSEND,
Administrator to the Estate of the said Scott.

Newport, April 9, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A FARM containing about 90 Acres of good land, well watered and wooded, with a Dwelling-House, barn, crib, &c. most agreeably situated in Westerly, about 11-4 miles northerly from Pawcatuck River.—For further particulars and terms, apply to JOHN CLARKE on the premises, or to

GEORGE CLARKE.

Middletown, May 13, 1809.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport.

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron,
Stoves and Cambooses,
Greene's Anchors.
} Various Sizes.
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale

Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8, 7-8 square; do. do. do. do. round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping; 1000 bushels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels fresh Flour; Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar; Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars: Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store, on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin, by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; Cut and wrought Nails by the Cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the Hundred or single Bushel; 10 Casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his old stand in Thames-street, to No. 10 and 11, Broad-street, adjoining Capt. Perry's stable yard, where he has on hand, an extensive assortment of Saddlery, consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, of all prices; brass and plated mounted harness; do. do. bridles; horsemen's caps and holsters. Also, Trunks of all sizes and patterns, cartridge boxes and belts, whips, spurs, &c. &c. Orders in his line executed at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch.

He has to Let, a handsome Coachee and Horses, driven by an experienced driver. Also to let, Horses and Chaise, and saddle Horses, which he flatters himself are equal to any in the Town. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by the public's humble servant,

RICHARD BOAK.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

NEW HOTEL.

THE Public are informed, that the Subscriber has taken the House formerly occupied by Mr. *Oliver Varse,* north of the State-House, in Broad-street, where Parties and Clubs may be accommodated with private rooms, &c. Suppers prepared on short notice. Persons may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging.—All kinds of refreshments provided; and good accommodations for Horses, &c.

Pastery and Cake of various kinds, together with Porter, Mead and Beer, constantly on hand.

Families can be supplied with Calves head Soup, dressed turtle fashion, every Friday, from 12 till 2 o'clock.

Calves-feet Jelly kept for sale. Cordials of various kinds, a constant supply.

As the Subscriber has been at considerable trouble and expence in obtaining one of the first Cooks from the city of New-York, he flatters himself he shall receive a portion of the public patronage. Every attention will be paid to those who may visit his House, where the smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's most obedient servant,

CATO BARKER.

N. B. Horses and Carriages to Let.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, in Spring-street, occupied by the late *John Banister,* Esq.—For further particulars and terms apply at the House.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated House and Garden No. 5. Farewell-street, now occupied by Major John Collins.—For terms apply to

WALTER CORNELL.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE Dwelling-House and Shop, No. 6, Market-square.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE and the Shop, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Clarke,* next northward of Dr. David Kings, in Thames-street.—For terms, apply to ABIGAIL BAKER, at the House, No. 11, *Prospect-Hill.*

Newport, May 12, 1809

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE, No. 17, Church-street. If not disposed of by the 25th instant, it will then be to LET.—For terms, enquire of

ANN OLYPHANT.

Newport, May 5, 1809.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIA NEW-YORK.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 27.

DEPOSING OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

ANOTHER important event is to be added to the many that have occurred of late years; a revolution has broken out in Sweden, and the gallant Monarch has been deposed. His uncle has seized the reins of government, and in a proclamation addressed to the people, declares his nephew incapable of conducting the affairs of the Nation. The details of this Revolution we have not yet received. It was probably concerted by the Duke of Sudermania and some of the nobles at Stockholm, with the Commander of the troops on the frontiers of Norway. The revolutionary symptoms developed themselves first among the troops. The want of clothing and provisions had created great discontent, which was fomented by the Commander in Chief, who broke up from his position, and began his march for Stockholm to demand a Diet of the States. On their march they published a proclamation, in which they stated that their views were merely these; that the States of the realm and the Legislators shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate without controul. The proclamation then draws a picture of the wretched state of Sweden; and in speaking of Great-Britain and France says, that the former, the ally of Sweden, shall learn to appreciate and value a nation which knows how to break its fetters, and that the latter shall be taught to respect a people anxious to rival her military prowess. The proclamation contains a solemn declaration, that not a single inch more of Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy.—The Duke of Sudermania, not waiting for the meeting of the States, deposed the King by his own authority, and assumed the government. His Majesty was put under arrest as he was about to set out for his country residence. When the guard surrounded him he drew his sword, but he was soon overpowered; and when the last advices left Stockholm, he was a close prisoner.

That this revolution has been of French contrivance we are not able to pronounce, though many will be inclined to suspect that it is. The chief object of the revolution being said to be the restoration of peace, couriers were immediately sent to the courts of London, Paris, St. Petersburgh and Copenhagen, with a view to accelerate the event.

March 29.

A treaty of peace, friendship, and alliance, between his Britannic Majesty, and his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the 7th, was signed at London the 14th of January, and laid before Parliament the 26th of March.

Sir David Dundas is appointed Commander in Chief of the army, with the same authority with which the Duke of York held command.

Dutch papers have been received to the 22d inst. and though they do not announce the commencement of hostilities, they afford us additional proofs that war is inevitable. The first column of Oudinot's army, 30,000 strong, is now at Augsburgh. The second column filed off through Ulm on the 1st, and proceeded in the same direction. The number of French in Germany, including the Rhenish contingents, is estimated at 180,000 men. The Austrian troops are encamped at Egra in Bohemia, Lintz in Upper-Austria, and on the side of Italy. Considerable apprehensions are entertained in Saxony on account of the contiguity of the Austrian army, and the treasure and Archives have been sent off in great haste from Dresden.—From Russia we have not yet sufficient information to assert that she will take part with Austria: but we have a strong belief that she will. Count Wamoden an Austrian Officer, is reported to be gone to Turkey, to arrange with the Russian General the march of the Russian army from Turkey into Gallicia.

The French, as appears by the Paris papers to the 20th, did not make their formal entry into Saragossa till the 5th inst. though its surrender is said to have taken place on the 21st of last month. The account of Palafox's death is contradicted. Long may he be preserved to his country, of which he is so bright an ornament.

French Flag of Truce.—When the Mail left Dover last night, a French flag of Truce was coming in the Bay. It is possible her despatches relate to something else than an exchange of prisoners, as it had been ascertained by a boat which she sent in, that she had on board a Russian Messenger from Calais. Mr. Manteel, the agent for prisoners of war, went off to bring the Messenger on shore, and was just landing when the Mail came away.

Portugal.—General Sherbrooke's division, as we have before stated, had arrived at Lisbon, making the British force in that quarter amount to from 18 to 20,000 men.

On the 6th inst. one of the transports belonging to General Sherbrooke's expedition (the Prince George) ran down an American barque in the night; the Captain, of the name of Mason, and his crew, jumped on board the transport, except one man who was a sleep below. The transport had just cleared herself of the wreck, when in the confusion, the Prince George ran on board the Isis frigate, and remained some time athwart her hawser, when her mizenmast was carried away. The soldiers and crew of the transport attempted to jump on board the Isis. Col. Hulse, Capt. Christie, and about fifty of the Coldstream Guards, succeeded in getting on board; the Ensign, Long, and two or three privates, fell overboard, and were drowned—Capt. Mason and crew of the American succeed[ed] the Isis.

Letters have been re[ceived] of Holland up to the 2[3d] to commercial regulatio[ns] Liberty has been grant[ed] vessels to depart with[out] ballast.

It is reported, that [a] templation, in addition [to] made, to prevent cor[n] Britain: and further [duties] imposed upon those w[ho] smuggling. Corporal [punishment] inflicted upon those wh[o] new law.

FRAN

PA[RIS].

The Emperor arrived [at Schiel's at their] the 10th, at eight in th[e morning.]

The following day [were] ed and approved [of] out with Prince Kour[akins] for managing [the] The Emperor returned [to] on, that a number [of]

On the 10th, passed thro[ugh] out on board each [of] de Paas, Major-Genera[l] send them to the [Court] of the Emperor of Austri[a] of Seamen." [This] way to Paris.

MARCH 18. The last [paper] above, [which] gosse[s] contradicts the rep[ort] St Pilot, 5th Palafox: they even stat[e that] New American recovered. The Count [de] Vigator, an dangerously ill, in consequ[ence] new improved confinement in a dungeo[n] containing charts [of] s.—The new im[proved] LOT, containing [a] Coast of North[-] rrect chart of the [Gulf] xtending from Gib[raltar] luding the Madeira, [Cape] Verd Isles, by John [Pine.] UTICAL ALMA[NACK] JOURNALS.—[THE] GAZETTEERS—[MR] VALSH's MER[CANTILE] ETIC—QUILLS, [PENCILS,] LEAD PENCILS, [INK] and almost every [station]ary line, all which [are] at any Store in Ame[rica.]

1809.

BY THE LA[TEST ARRIVALS]

PENNSY[LVANIA]

PHILA[DELPHIA]

LATEST [FROM CADIZ.]

THE Brig Cer[berus] here on Satur[day] from Cadiz. By [her] received Gibraltar [and] Seville Gazettes [to] counts from Cadiz [to] The American ve[ssels] long detained at [Cadiz] through the interf[erence] of the Marquis de [Casa] By the brig Cerb[erus] following Americ[an vessels] Cadiz, by Mr. R. [Smith] and to be sent hom[e] of having evaded t[he] ishnet of New-[York.] New-York, Fra[nklin] schooner from N[ew-York] sure is generally a[ttributed] influence with Mr. [Erving] faires, Mr. Irving [has] lawful proceeding, [and] is much blamed th[erefor] business of Mr. [Erving] quence of this aff[air] our Government, [and] the esteem of the [American] citizens in thei[r] storing the det[ained] the procrastina[tion] goes, which is [chiefly] ly attributabl[e] the liberation [of] fluence of th[e] tachment to [the] was manifest[ed.]

Very little [more] ed on, was re[ceived] vernment tak[en] received a large supply of the circulati[ng] long which are 500 pair of Mo- to the cause [of] quality, with york, wittem- transpired f[rom] heels, made with ties and slip- ral belief t[hat] ge supply of low priced Shoes, desperate s[ituation] ment of Misses and Children's army of L[ord] colours and sizes.—Also, Men's completely [cut] and common shoes, and Ladies near Val[encia.] tine Ditto.—He expects this day, It was all[o] s stock on hand, a large supply of of Estrem[adura] ren's shoes, with a few dozen of severe ex[pected] orocco, and dark coloured kid Do. greatly, [and] fe has on hand a few dozen of ed gallan[t] with heels, which he will sell at known, [that] with a few dozen of Misses at 2s 6d pletely de[feated] e who wish to purchase by the asserted it [was] Southern or West-India market, General [Cuesta] on the most reasonable terms, as the hope [of] supplied from Manufactories in however [to] he is interested.—He keeps con- tered the [Duke] a supply of New-York Leather, tle, and [has] er, calf skins, seal skins, boot legs rived with [the] &c.—*For Sale, as above*, 40 half- No appre[hension] andria Flour.—*Also*, A good Horse that pla[ce] sell or to let.

was th[e] *il* 28, 1809.

place i[s] long [a] left a b[ody] the Por[tuguese] A confe[rence] ed. in [the] were c[alled] Fren[ch] Frie[nds] by t[he]

T[he] by t[he] can be purchased in this town.

fai[r]. *April* 28, 1809.

six

th[e] VE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, h[ouse] No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of th[e] -square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage fi[rom] 1-2 inch to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, h[em]ng, spun yarn, marline, house line, white lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for [sale] 10 or 12 Cwt. of Swede's square and flat iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of cordage at retail—Cordage and Cables of any dimension, made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in Town, they flatter themselves that they shall [receive] the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, *April* 21, 1809.

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Newport, *April* 21, 1809.

VALUABLE SEAMEN.

[For] sale at L. ROUS[E]'s Stationary Store, [a] new and valuable [cargo] of

[Ma]riners, respect[fully] Ships at Single An[chor] for Sailing.—To [Pi]lots to Seamen.—[Pi]lots of North Shields, [the] the Lights in Has[tings] Goodwin and Sunk [by] English Edition.

[Ma]riners as recommen[ded]

Shields at their [House] to the following

CEIVED,

AT THE STORE OF

Gardiner,

Thames-Street.

[A] rtment of Calicoes, [Mus]lins and Cambricks, silk [Ha]ndkerchiefs; elegant fancy Muslins; [an] extensive Assortment of Rib[bon] and Lace; large plain [and] velvet ribbons; trimmings; [Mar]seilletts; cotton cassi[mere]s; velvets; cassimeres; [an] assortment of Goods, suita[ble] to, Carries on the Bonnett [in] its branches, by the most [ap]ple Manufactories at Wen- Straw or silk Bonnets made [to] Plain, dunstable and straw [are] nd for sale.—*Just received*, [a] t of split straw Bonnets, of consisting of every quality and [from] to 5 Dollars.

8, 1809.

M. Mansfield,

E, No. 141 Thames-Street, of Mary street.

[has] received a large supply of [Shoes] long which are 500 pair of Mo- quality, with york, wittem- heels, made with ties and slip- [and] ge supply of low priced Shoes, [and] ment of Misses and Children's [and] colours and sizes.—Also, Men's [and] and common shoes, and Ladies [and] tine Ditto.—He expects this day, [a] s stock on hand, a large supply of [Men's] ren's shoes, with a few dozen of [Mo]rocco, and dark coloured kid Do. [He] e has on hand a few dozen of with heels, which he will sell at [and] with a few dozen of Misses at 2s 6d [to] e who wish to purchase by the Southern or West-India market, [and] on the most reasonable terms, as [are] supplied from Manufactories in [of] he is interested.—He keeps con- [stantly] a supply of New-York Leather, [Morocco] er, calf skins, seal skins, boot legs [&c.]—*For Sale, as above*, 40 half- [barrels] andria Flour.—*Also*, A good Horse [and] sell or to let.

il 28, 1809.

in & Solomon G. Weaver,

HATTERS.

[Have] s method to inform their friends [and] public in general, they have removed [to] No 91, Thames-street, nearly op- [site] d stand, and directly opposite JAMES [&] Dry Goods store, where they have [just] from New-York, an addition to their [stock], selected by themselves, which makes [a] ment of Men's, Youths, and Children's [Hats] good as was ever offered from any [in] ewport, all which they intend to sell [as] can be purchased in this town.

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Newport, *April* 21, 1809.

Ten Thousand Dollars,

AND NO DEDUCTION!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpose of compleating the METHODIST CHAPEL in Newport.

SCHEME.

12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	Prize	10.000	is	10,000
		3000		3000
3	Prizes of	1000		3000
6		500		3000
50		100		5000
50		50		2600
100		20		2000
500		10		5000
3700		5		18,500
4411				52,000

Subject to no deduction.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

The above Lottery will commence drawing, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are sold, and when compleated, a list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and Ninety Days after which the highest prize will be paid; and those prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be considered as generously given to the purposes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY.
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN,
L. BEALL,
} *Managers.*

Newport, Rhode-Island, May 29, 1807.

TICKETS

in the above Lottery, are for sale at this office.

Stephen Cahoone,

Informs the Public

THAT the PAINTING BUSINESS will in future be carried on *at the old Stand*, No. 2, Cahoone's Wharf, by

WEAVER & UNDERWOOD.

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Newport, March 1, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

TO FARMERS, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN; STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS, &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars*.

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec 23, 1808.

Samuel Blagge,

AT No. 23. STATE-STREET, BOSTON.

TRANSACTS Business on Commission, and makes liberal advances on Merchandize consigned for Sale. He refers those who may require his services, to Messrs. LOPEZ & DEXTER, of this place for further information.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Keeper of the Hospital on *Coaster's Harbour*, is about leaving it; and it is the opinion of the Town-Council that some suitable person should go on immediately.—Application may be made to JONATHAN ALMY, Town-Clerk.

SAMUEL VINSON,
President of the Town Council.

April 5, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS
} *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND *Admr.*

Newport, Dec. 12 1808.

THE Person who borrowed the 2d Volume of Hume's History of England, belonging to the late Mr. *John C. Scott*, is requested to return the same to the Subscriber immediately

THOMAS TOWNSEND,
Administrator to the Estate of the said Scott.

Newport, April 9, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A FARM containing about 90 Acres of good land, well watered and wooded, with a Dwelling-House, barn, crib, &c. and an orchard thereon, situated in Westerly, about 11-4 miles northerly from Pawcatuck Bridge.—For further particulars and terms, apply to JOHN CLARKE on the premises, or to

GEORGE CLARKE.

Middletown, May 13, 1809.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport.

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Cambooses, }
Greene's Anchors.
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale

Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8, 7-8 square; do. do. do. do. round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping; 1000 bushels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels fresh Flour; Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar; Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars: Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store, on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin, by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; Cut and wrought Nails by the Cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the Hundred or single Bushel; 10 Casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his old stand in Thames-street, to No. 10 and 11, Broad-street, adjoining Capt. Perry's stable yard, where he has on hand, an extensive assortment of Saddlery, consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, of all prices; brass and plated mounted harness; do do bridles; horsemen's caps and holsters. Also, Trunks of all sizes and patterns, cartridge boxes and belts, whips, spurs, &c. &c. Orders in his line executed at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch.

He has to Let, a handsome Coachee and Horses, driven by an experienced driver. Also to let, Horses and Chaise, and saddle Horses, which he flatters himself are equal to any in the Town. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by the public's humble servant,

RICHARD BOAK.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

NEW HOTEL.

THE Public are informed, that the Subscriber has taken the House formerly occupied by Mr. *Oliver Varse*, north of the State-House, in Broad-street, where Parties and Clubs may be accommodated with private rooms, &c. Suppers prepared on short notice. Persons may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging.—All kinds of refreshments provided; and good accommodations for Horses, &c.

Pastery and Cake of various kinds, together with Porter, Mead and Beer, constantly on hand.

Families can be supplied with Calves head Soup, dressed turtle fashion, every Friday, from 12 till 2 o'clock.

Calves-feet Jelly kept for sale. Cordials of various kinds, a constant supply.

As the Subscriber has been at considerable trouble and expence in obtaining one of the first Cooks from the city of New-York, he flatters himself he shall receive a portion of the public patronage. Every attention will be paid to those who may visit his House, where the smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's most obedient servant,

CATO BARKER.

N. B. Horses and Carriages to Let.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, in Spring-street, occupied by the late *John Banister*, Esq.—For further particulars and terms apply at the House.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated House and Garden No. 5, Farewell-street, now occupied by Major John Collins.—For terms apply to

WALTER CORNELL.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE Dwelling-House and Shop, No. 6, Market-square.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE and the Shop, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Church*, next northward of Dr. David King's, in Thames-street.—For terms, apply to ABIGAIL BAKER, at the House, No. 11, Prospect-Hill.

Newport, May 12, 1809

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE, No. 17, Church-street. If not disposed of by the 25th instant, it will then be to LET.—For terms, enquire of ANN OLYPHANT.

Newport, May 5, 1809.